Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 150 No. 2 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 8, 1946

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison ABC *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 150 No. 2 New York 7, N. Y. July 8, 1946

FTC Appropriation Cut by House Group

OPD Washington Bureau

A requested appropriation of $857,000 made to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission to greatly broaden its trade practice conference work as a major phase of a general reorganization of the commission's activities was reduced to $255,000 by the house appropriations committee in the third deficiency appropriation bill.

Following its passage by the house, the bill is now undergoing hearings before the senate appropriations committee where officials of the commission will attempt to convince the senate of the need for the full amount. President Truman previously had endorsed the objectives set out by the commission in its request for the funds.

The program of the commission contemplates that, on its own motion, the commission will initiate investigations and take uniform corrective actions on an industry-wide basis rather than through the present individual company and public complaint procedure. This method has been found by the commission to be both slow and inequitable, because under this procedure one company, on the basis of a complaint, may be investigated and subsequently prohibited from following a particular unfair practice while the competitors of that company are left free to follow that same practice until such time as the commission issued an individual cease and desist order against each company.

Under the proposed program, where there is evidence of unfair trade practices existing in an industry all members of that industry will be investigated and those utilizing unfair methods of competition will be proceeded against simultaneously.

Greater emphasis would be placed upon the elimination of unfair trade practices through cooperative means, the commission states. In those instances where circumstances permit,

—*Continued on page 43*

UN Narcotic Drugs Group to Meet in N.Y.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in February, will hold its first session in New York sometime later this month or early in August, according to advice received by the Department of State. No date has yet been fixed.

This commission is the only international organization with powers of inspection. Its purpose is to advise on such problems concerning narcotic drugs as national and international controls and the limitation of raw materials.

The Commission is made up of representatives of fifteen countries: China, the United Kingdom, USSR, France, India, Netherlands, Canada, Mexico, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Yugoslavia, Peru, Poland, and the United States.

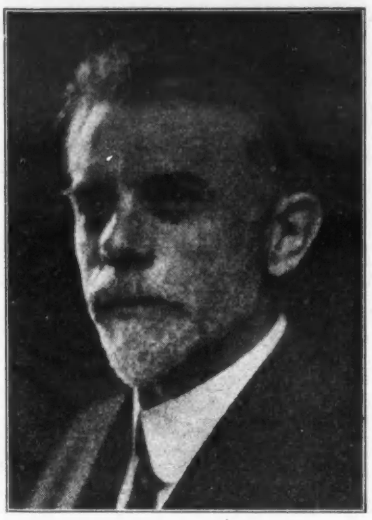
Penicillin-Sulphonamide Rules Set Up by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The regulations of the Food and Drug Administration for tests and methods of assay for antibiotic drugs have been amended, effective July 2, to provide tests and methods for the potency, moisture, and sterility of penicillin-sulphonamide powder.

FDA has also amended, effective July 2, its regulations for the certification of batches of penicillin-containing drugs to include rules for penicillin-sulphonamide powder. The fee for this certification is set at $2 for each immediate container in the sample submitted and $4 for each package in the samples submitted in accordance with the regulations.

Retires From Brown



Dr. Charles A. Kraus, professor of chemistry and director of chemical research at Brown University, has retired from active service. The Brown University Corporation has named him professor of chemistry, emeritus, in honor of his twenty-two years service. He is a former president of the American Chemical Society.

WAA Branch Export Offices Established

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of export divisions in Regional Offices at Boston, San Antonio, Houston and San Francisco, has been announced by the War Assets Administration. WAA said also that plans are under way to establish similar offices in the New Orleans and Seattle regions within the next thirty days.

Meanwhile, WAA said that the New York Region export division, which has been in operation for several months, has been averaging sales to the export trade of more than half a million dollars per month.

Gov't Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant in Alabama Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Congrssional forces which have been agitating for an expansion of government operations in the field of fertilizer production slipped through an amendment to the Government corporations appropriation bill (H.R. 6777) late last week to appropriate $3,000,000 for construction of the phosphatic fertilizer plant at Mobile, Ala.

Coming during the hubbub over the expiring OPA and the rush to complete action on other legislation before the June 30 deadline, the amendment escaped notice until the bill got back to the house July 1 where Representative Robert F. Rich refused to let the bill go to conference without some promise from the house conferees that they would insist on deletion of the amendment.

When efforts were made by the house leadership July 2 to again send the bill to conference, Mr. Rich created such an uproad over the government getting into the fertilizer business that he succeeded in getting the house to adopt a motion instructing its conferees to refuse to accept the appropriation. His motion was carried on a roll call vote of 161 to 148. The matter was still in conference at the time the REPORTER went to press.

It was learned that the amendment was inserted in the bill by the appropriations committee of the senate following a brief closed door hearing at which Edward O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged the building of the plant on the grounds that "there is a shortage of fertilizers, and had been a shortage for quite a while." The appropriation had not been approved nor recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

The plant has been in the planning stage since before the war by the Tennessee Valley Authority and on several occasions during the war attempts were made to obtain from the War Production Board priorities for materials needed in its construction which the board consistently refused to grant. Efforts to get around the WPB opposition by getting an appropriation from congress also was blocked on several occasions.

Attention of the senate was called to what it had done—after it was to late—by Senator Walter George of Georgia in a speech on the senate floor. He said that why it is necessary for

—*Continued on page 43*

Fertilizers Interstate Inspection Opposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Opposition of State agricultural departments to Congressional enactment of legislation requiring the registration and Federal inspection of fertilizers moving in interstate commerce was made known by their national organization July 2. The Lemke bill providing for registration was introduced in the senate recently by a group of senators headed by Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania. The senate bill number is S. 2373.

The position of the State offcials toward this type of legislation was made known by H. K. Thatcher, executive-secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, in the following statement:—

"The States have laws that regulate the quality of fertilizers and fertilizer materials sold or offered for sale within their boundaries. The adoption of federal regulations as proposed in this bill, S. 2373, would add federal regulation on top of the existing State regulations without providing protection to the users of fertilizers and fertilizer materials that is not now or could not be provided by State law.

"Farmers pay the cost of regulations imposed upon fertilizers and fertilizer materials, so any unnecessary pyramiding of these regulations will increase the cost to the farmers. The adoption of regulations of this kind would certainly endanger the future of our fertilizer regulatory laws and be another step in the direction of unnecessary federal control."

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Installment IV

Union Procedure under the Wagner Act—II

A good many questions may arise during the preliminary stages of organization and the first coming together of management and labor. Most of them will turn on the question of the appropriate bargaining unit and the question of the majority representation. What does the board take into consideration in matters of deciding the appropriate bargaining unit?

First, the board considers if all the employees in a given plant or industry are organized. If they are, the unit is plainly an industrial unit. On the other hand, where a majority are organized, or have furnished signed proof or voted for the union in an election, then the unit is a semi-industrial unit.

There may be many crafts in a plant, for instance. The crafts are all composed of skilled workers, many of them journeymen. Obviously the unit would be a multicraft unit. Even a part of the employees may want a union and become a unit for bargaining. In the chemical industries, this has sometimes been the case with maintenance workers who form a large part of the force of many chemical plants.

Several factors have to be considered. The board considers the history, the extent, and the type of any previous union organization in the plant. It considers any previous collective bargaining and the resultant contracts signed by the parties. Extent and type of organization from the standpoint of whether there have been collective bargaining agreements in other plants of the same company are also given due consideration. In some cases, bargaining agreements in other plants of the same industrial group are weighed.

Other factors, such as skill, degrees of skill, the prevailing wages, working conditions, and similar common factors, are assessed. Finally, too, the desires of the employees themselves are, of course, taken into consideration. The question of whether the employees are eligible to join a union is considered; for cases arise where workers want to join a union of skilled men and they cannot because of their lack of skill.

The relationship between the unit itself and the plant unit and organization is weighed. This may be important and require careful attention; because, obviously, questions of reorganization of company workflow and methods are entailed. Generally speaking, all or several of these factors determine the appropriateness of a bargaining unit.

Once this question has been disposed of affirmatively, then the actual determination of the majority is settled. If the union has a majority, it is now incumbent upon both management and labor to sit down and work out the agreement. Here preparation is of the essence for management.

Health Dep't Bill Introduced in House

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (H.R. 6922) to establish a Department of Health that would include all the agencies of government now functioning in this field has been introduced in the house by Representative Joseph L. Pfeifer, of New York. The department would be at a cabinet level headed by a Secretary who would be a member of the medical profession.

The following bureaus, services and functions now scattered through the government would be combined under the department:—Food and Drug Administration, Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of Census, Freedmen's Hospital and St. Elizabeths Hospital, Children's Bureau, and all functions of the Public Health Service, and Bureau of Narcotics.

Intern'l Food Council Names Secretary-General

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. F. S. FitzGerald, who has been director of requirements and allocations of the Department of Agriculture, has been named secretary-general of the International Emergency Food Council, formed last week to take over the functions and duties of the Combined Food Board. Dr. FitzGerald came to the Department of Agriculture in 1935 from Brookings Institution of Washington, where he was engaged in research in agricultural economics.

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OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July, 3, 1946	June 27, 1946	July 6, 1945
136.4	135.8	133.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Of course some prices were advanced last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Not all the advances were consequential to the "veto-cuting" of OPA; higher quotations becoming effective on several coaltar products had been set some time earlier. The effects of loosened prices were evident mainly among materials originating on the farm, and reflected, in addition to opportunism, the speculative soaring in commodity markets and the inescapable fact that chick-enfeed was due for price-sky-rocketing, hence poultry products would become increasingly scarce. Some of the price advances, along with the reductions, were mere matters of ordinary business trends.

In largest part, the chemical markets did not follow predicted courses. The general feeling was one of uncertainty, with a reluctance to make advances in the face of a possibility that retreats might be forced in a week or two. The termination of subsidies presented a puzzle; one producer of lead raised its price. What may come later in desubsidized quarters nobody was ready to say.

Prices were advanced on cornstarch, corn syrup, corn dextrin, egg albumen, eggyolk, gum rosin, gum turpentine, alphapinene, shellac, anilin oil, refined naphthalene, synthetic phenol, oils of calamus and lignaloe, tragacanth, menthol, dillseed, yohimbine hydrochloride, sparteine sulphate, pilocarpine, and hyoscyamine and its hydrobromide.

Prices were reduced on oils of angelica root, bergamot, and lavender (Russian), poppyseed, caraway, anise (Chinese), valerian, juniper berries, irish moss, and hyoscyamine sulphate.

Lead Output Setaside Placed at 25 Percent

OPD Washington Bureau

A 25 per cent setaside of all primary lead production has been established by the Civilian Production Administration, effective August 1, 1946, to provide a more equitable distribution of the metal in the face of dwindling supplies, the agency has announced.

This "set-aside" action highlighted a revision of the lead conservation order (M-38) which also reduced quotas of lead for storage batteries and established allocations for the third quarter of 1946. Because of labor-management difficulties which have lowered domestic lead production, together with reduced imports, allocations for the third quarter of 1946 have been reduced to 217,000 tons of lead compared with 232,000 tons in the second quarter.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

A number of chemicals and related materials of medicinal or reagent grade are included by the Kansas City regional office of the War Assets Administration, Troost avenue and Bannister road, Kansas City, Mo., in several sales which will be closed on the following days:—52,012 and 52,013, July 15; 52,022, July 17; 52,025, July 22; 52,030, July 24; 52,039 and 52,040, July 26. The items to be sold include the following (parenthetical figures are the numbers of the respective sales):—

Ammonium carbonate, 1-pound bottles, 2,578 pounds (52,013), 4,293 pounds (52,025).

Ammonia water, stronger, 1-pound bottles, 6,959 pounds (52,040).

Barium chloride, ¼-pound bottles, 250 pounds (52,012).

Barium nitrate, 1-ounce bottles, 60 ounces (52,012), 540 ounces (52,013).

Benzidin, 1-ounce bottles, 50 ounces (52,030).

Caffeine, citrated, ¼-pound bottles, 3½ pounds (52,013).

—*Continued on page* 43

Henrich Resigns Labor Statistics Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Ford Henrich has resigned as acting commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. Henrich has been acting commissioner since 1940 when Isador Lubin resigned.

Obituaries

Dr. Harold H. Fries

Dr. Harold H. Fries, president of Fries Brothers, Inc., manufacturing chemists, New York, died in that city June 30. He was eighty years old. Dr. Fries who was educated at Columbia University and the University of Berlin, formed the corporation of Fries Brothers, which was a continuation of the business originally established by his father, Alexander Fries.

Leroy W. Hutchins

Leroy W. Hutchins, president of Sheldon, Morse, Hutchins and Easton, Inc., New York, public relations firm he helped to found in 1931, died recently. He was fifty-seven years of age. Mr. Hutchins was also president of Hutchins & Graves, Inc., advertising agency, and managing director of Safety Research Institute, Inc.

Late Markets

Eugenol Vanillin Up

Prices on vanillin made from eugenal have been advanced to $4.50 per pound in 50-pound lots; 25 pounds, $4 55; single pounds, $4.65. Quotations on legnin and quaiacal vanillin hold unchanged.

Naval Stores Prices Still Rising

In an undiminished upsurge, traders on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange bid prices of gum naval stores upward still further on July 3, the third day of their unrestrained buying movement. The price of gum turpentine, which had been rushed upward from 83½c. per gallon to 90c. and then to 96c. in the first two days of trading since the passing of the Office of Price Administration, was boosted 2c. further on the third day to 98c. And the E grade of gum rosin was also advanced 10c. further to a basis of $6.90 per hundredweight, while all the other grades continued to register advance of 3c. to 20c. per hundredweight.

Zinc Price Advanced

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company has announced an advance in its selling price for prime Western slab zinc of one-quarter cent above the old OPA ceiling level by revising this price upward to 9½ cents per pound, f.o.b., East St. Louis, effective July 3. This company has also announced that the customary premiums prevail for its other grades of zinc.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 150, No. 2, July 8, 1946. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Rx Label Sales Ban Upheld by U.S. Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Authority of the Food and Drug Administration to regulate over-the-counter sales of drugs was upheld recently by the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia in a decision by Judge T. Hoyt Davis which FDA officials described as "fundamental" and one which—unless reversed—will be cited for years to come on legal points involving the constitutionality of the agency's actions.

George P. Larrick, commissioner of FDA, described the decision as giving "judicial sanction to the program we've had in operation for a number of years of undertaking to prevent the sale of drugs which bear the Rx legend to the lay public." He added that it was important, because it is one more in a line of decisions that carries the protection of the food, drug, and cosmetic act to the consumer.

Indirectly involved in the case were the regulations of the FDA under section 502(f) of the act which seeks to limit the number of drugs that are sold to the public under the prescription label, and officials view these regulations as being sustained by the decision. A number of other legal questions of law, such as what constitutes mutilation, destruction, and obliteration of labeling; whether a prescription legend is a substitute for adequate directions for use; and the meaning of the phrase, "held for sale", also seem to be settled in favor of FDA in the decision.

The case grew out of the shipment in interstate commerce of a lot of sulphathiazole tablets which carried the proper caution label of the manufacturer, and subsequently were sold over-the-counter by Sullivan's Phar-

—*Continued on page* 80

Commodities Shorn Of Subsidies Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

The following is a list of commodities that were subsidized either directly or through purchase and sales programs in which losses to the government were incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for which authority to continue such operations expired at midnight, June 30, upon the expiration of the emergency price control act and the stabilization act:—

By the Commodity Credity Corporation:—

Cotton linters, flaxseed, oils, vegetable; peanuts, soybeans.

By the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (direct subsidies):—

Antimony, butter, copper, ethyl chloride, ferrochromium, lead, nitrate of soda, petroleum compensatory adjustments, scrap detinning, sodium bicromate (none in fiscal 1946), stripper wells compensatory adjustments, zinc and zinc smelter.

Purchases and sales which resulted in losses in fiscal 1946:—

Antimony ore, arsenic (refined and crude), babassu oil, barytes; bones, dried; chrome ore, cobalt, nickel; copper (refined, blister and ores), corundum, istle fiber, kapok, lead (ore and concentrates), lead residues, manganese ore, mica, molasses, nickel (refined and ore), nitrate of soda, peanuts, platinum, quinidine and mixed alkaloids, rapeseed oil, rubber (natural and scrap), sodium chlorate, tin (refined and ore), tung oil, zinc and zinc lead ore.

Waterproofing Trade Rules Hearing July 18

The proposed trade practice rules hearing for the Masonary Waterproofing Industry will be held July 18, the Federal Trade Commission announced last week. The hearing will be held in room 332, Federal Trade Commission building, Washington, D. C.

Proceedings in this matter have as their purpose the establishment of comprehensive fair trade practice rules for the protection of the industry ,trade, and the public, and under which high standards of fair competition may be maintained and unfair or illegal methods prevented. In the proceedings a general trade practice conference for the industry was held in Washington, D. C. The presently announced hearing is a further step in the proceedings for the establishment of such rules.

Semigloss Enamel Specification Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuance of the first Federal specification on high-grade semigloss enamel paint for general use on interior walls and woodwork was announced July 2 by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. It is anticipated that the paint will be used extensively throughout the government, especially in connection with the Public Buildings Administration's pending program.

Because it is more washable than flat paint and yet does not have the high finish of a full gloss enamel, it will be particularly useful, the Division said, in hospitals, laundries, kitchens and bathrooms. It may be used on properly primed walls and ceilings of plaster, wallboard and similar surfaces, as well as on wood and metal.

The Division said that the paint is characterized by a soft lustrous finish, easy brushing, excellent color retention, good water and soap resistence, excellent flexibility and good drying. It dries dust free in three to four hours and hard overnight.

A step toward improving paints used by the Federal government, this specification is one of a series contemplated to cover enamels of the synthetic resin type, including undercoaters, full gloss enamel and similar high grade synthetic industrial and architectural finishes. The specification may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office under the designation "Federal Specification TT-E-506—Interior Semigloss Tints and Whites."

Nitrogen Production Set High Mark in 1945

Rising from 450,000 tons in 1939 nitrogen production exceeded 1,125,000 tons in the final years of the war, according to the Bureau of Mines. During the war agricultural and industrial consumption of nitrogen doubled, and military consumption rose from 59,000 tons in 1941 to nearly 600,000 tons annually at the close of the war. Statistics of nitrogen compound in the United States in 1944-45 follows:—

	Tons	
Production—	1944	1945
Ammonia (NH_3)—		
Synthetic plants: Anhydrous ammonia[1]	541,079	548,655
By-product coking plants—		
Aqua ammonia (NH_3) content	31,985	[2]27,608
NH_3 content of ammonium sulphate	204,561	[2]190,802
NH_3 equivalent all forms	236,226	[2]218,410
Ammonium sulphate—		
Synthetic plants	88,000	*
By-product coking plants	818,244	[2]763,206
Sodium nitrate: Total synthetic and by-product plants	*	*
Imports—		
Industrial chemicals—		
Anhydrous ammonia	[3]	[3]
Ammonium nitrate	[3]	[3]
Fertilizer materials—		
Ammonium sulphate	103,628	118,890
Calcium cyanamide	101,866	141,057
Ammonium nitrate mixtures containing 20 percent or more nitrogen	317	655
Nitrogenous materials, n.s.p.f.	112,521	135,010
Ammonium phosphates	91,943	92,757
Sodium nitrate	712,434	849,888
Sodium-potassium nitrate	9,407	.....
Exports—		
Industrial chemicals—		
Anhydrous ammonia	3,623	4,312
Aqua ammonia	2,499	2,715
Ammonium nitrate	13,454	9,845
Fertilizer materials—		
Ammonium sulphate	10,615	20,752
Calcium cyanamide	[1]	[1]
Nitrogenous chemical materials, n.e.s.	11,175	83,974
Sodium nitrate	11,435	12,229

* Not available.
[1] Data from monthly "Facts for Industry" series: Commerce Dept., Bureau Census; Civilian Production Administration, and War Production Board.
[2] Preliminary figures.
[3] Less than one ton

CPA to Continue Allocating Materials

Provisions of the Second War Powers Act were extended to March 31, 1947, by action of the senate and house June 29 in approving a conference agreement on the bill (H. R. 5716) with an amendment prohibiting the exercise of any of the powers contained in the act for the purpose of controlling prices.

The principle provisions of the act grant the authority for rationing of scarce materials and the allocation programs of the civilian production Administration.

U.S.-Brazilian Pact On Babassu Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States-Brazilian babassu agreement has been extended for the period of one year through July 24, 1947, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture July 2. The original agreement ran for a period of four years commencing July 25, 1942, and would have expired July 25 of this year.

Under the terms of the extension the Commodity Credit Corporation or its designees will purchase the entire exportable surplus, which shall not be less than 50 percent of the total production, either in the form of babassu kernels or oil, at prices for the kernels of $143 per metric ton, f.o.b. Maranhao and $141.50 per metric ton, f.o.b. Parnahyba. These prices are $16.50 per metric ton higher than the prices prevailing for the last four years. The prices on babassu oil are 11c. a pound in bulk and 12c. a pound in drums, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. In order to enable United States importers to pay the higher price the OPA recently increased the ceiling prices of babassu oil and babassu meal by corresponding amounts.

Commodity Credit Corporation will arrange for the importation of the babassu kernels into the United States by contracting with crushers and importers as it has in the past. Import permits will be granted only to firms holding such contracts.

Littlejohn Succeeds Gregory as WAA Head

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of Lieut. Gen Edward B. Gregory as Administrator of the War Assets Administration, and appointment of Maj. Gen. Robert McG. Littlejohn as his successor, was announced June 29 by President Truman.

General Gregory has headed the agency since its establishment five months ago as successor to the War Assets Corporation. Previously he was Quartermaster General of the Army. General Littlejohn's last military assignment was a Quartermaster for the European Theater.

Merit Medal Winner

Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, manufacturer of asbestos products, New York, has been decorated with the Army's highest civilian award, the Medal of Merit, for "outstanding services during the war on problems of management, production and supply."

Public Lands Bill Asks Withdrawals Curtailment

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator Pat McCarren, of Nevada, has introduced a bill (S. 2394) in the senate to curtail present powers of the President to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.

The bill eliminates from the first section of the land withdrawal act of 1910 language providing that such withdrawals or reservations remaining in force until revoked by the President or act of Congress, and section 3 of the act is amended to provide that the withdrawals shall terminate on the last day of the calendar year following the calendar year in which such withdrawal is reported.

Coconut Oil Tax Suspension Continued

The tax of 2 cents per pound imposed on the first domestic processing of coconut oil brought into the United States from sources other than the Philippine Islands or United States possessions has been ordered continued in suspension by President Truman.

This tax, which is contained in section 2470(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, is in addition to the three-cents per pound tax imposed on coconut oil brought into the United States from any source. Because during the war it was impossible to obtain any coconut oil or copra from the Philippine Islands, President Roosevelt in 1942 suspended the additional two cents per pound tax to encourage imports from other sources. This suspension was to expire June 30, last.

Under the terms of the Philippine Trade Act recently passed by Congress, new authority was given the President to suspend the two-cents tax after consultation with the President of the Philippines and a finding that adequate supplies of copra or coconut oil are not readily available for processing in the United States, and it was on the basis of this authority that the continued suspension of the tax was proclaimed by Mr. Truman.

No time is fixed in the proclamation as to when the tax is to become effective again. The law states that it shall be suspended until the expiration of thirty days after the President has consulted with the President of the Philippines and finds that adequate supplies are readily available.

Fats, Oils Distribution Affected by Amendment

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture has announced quotas for the use of fats and oils in producing margarin, shortening, and cooking and salad oils, for the period July 1 to September 30, 1946. The action was taken through a new amendment to War Food Order No. 42.

The quota for margarin remains unchanged at 95 percent of the base period. The base period on margarin is the corresponding quarter in 1944.

Quotas on other edible fats and oils are reduced from 88 percent of the base period in the second quarter to 82 percent for the third quarter. The base period for these edible fats and oils is the average usage in corresponding quarter of 1940 and 1941.

To relieve the extreme fats and oils shortage conditions in 25 Western and Southern states, an emergency quota amounting to an additional six percent is authorized for the quarter. This action will channel about 30 million pounds of fats and oils into the following states:—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming.

Each state's share of the emergency quota was determined through a special analysis of relative scarcity. Suppliers are required to distribute their individual emergency quotas to shortage areas through normal trade channels and in consumer packages not larger than 8 pounds or 1 gallon. Manufacturers quotas have already

—Continued on page 77

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

Barring an unforeseen wave of spectacular strikes that might again arouse the public to complain, there appears to be no indication that Congress intends to do anything further this session toward bettering labor relations. Even the request of President Truman for an exhaustive study of the situation has quietly been forgotten by the legislators, now that the heat of public opinion has cooled off.

The President's emergency labor bill has been lost in the shuffle of the congressional drive for Summer adjournment, and what had been heralded as an all-out investigation by a subcommittee of the house labor committee has petered out for lack of support from either management or labor. Labor was willing, but management was not, for the simple reason that all it could see coming out of the pro-labor investigating committee was a lot of highly sensational stories that would be entirely too one-sided in their relation to the facts of the situation.

The thought that is now being given much attention is a proposal that the labor investigation be conducted by a presidential commission instead of by Congress. The commission would report back to the President and Congress next March. The congressmen themselves would rather spend their Summer rebuilding their political fences than stay in Washington to make the probe.

CWS Wants New Name

The Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department feels that it has outgrown its name and is now asking Congress to pass a law that would change its title simply to the Chemical Corps.

When the service was first established back during the days of the first World War its principal function was the development of gas for poison warfare. In the years that followed, it grew rapidly as new types of weapons based on chemistry were developed, until in the last war poison gas was only one of many functions of the agency.

The change in the name would give the service the embracing title which it now deserves, and is expected to be approved by Congress.

Insulin Relief Aborted

The following is taken from the Monthly Report on Civilian Production for June, just issued by CPA Administrator Small:—

A limitation order has been issued on the delivery and use of domestically produced pancreas of beef, calf, and port [sic], to the end that these products may be channeled to the producers of insulin.

Drug manufacturers got a laugh out of the printer's mistake and kidded officials about this new raw material—port—for making insulin. But the shoe was on the other foot by the time the kidding ended.

Not only had the printer erred, but somebody else made even a bigger mistake. No such limitation order has been issued. True, an order had been in the works, but it had never been signed and issued, and the packers are under no compulsion to ship the pancreas to the insulin producers. Whoever compiled the report for Mr. Small didn't do enough checking before putting the report out.

Japan's China Blocked

Advices reaching the small business committee of the house indicate that the War Department has dropped its plans to recruit and send American ceramic engineers to Japan to aid in rebuilding and modernizing the Japanese china-making industry.

Shortly after VJ-Day, General Mac-

—Continued on page 38

Haenni Succeeds Heine As CPA Drugs Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Henry Heine has resigned as chief of the Drugs Section of the Chemicals Division of the Civilian Production Administration to return to Purdue University where he has been on leave from the School of Pharmacy. He has been succeeded by Dr. Edward Haenni, who took over the administration of the penicillin and streptomycin orders when Roy Koch left last March.

Mr. Heine joined the agency in March, 1942, and remained with the drug section throughout the period. Among the items he handled were the cinchona products, bismuth, agar, and essential oils. He became chief of the section upon the resignation of Mr. Koch.

liquids **DDT** dusts

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Cornstarch Output To Be Upped in July

OPD Washington Bureau

The Civilian Production Administration has issued a directive to the Department of Agriculture to channel 6,000,000 bushels of corn to the wet-millers to meet the acute situation now facing the consumers of cornstarch. The directive will continue only through the month of July, however, and no decision has been reached on what is to be done thereafter until the new crop comes in November.

The industries which will be chiefly benefited by the action will be those which require cornstarch in their operations, such as adhesives, medicine, cosmetics, paper, textiles, laundries, foundries, and food.

Approximately 600,000,000 bushels of the annual production of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn normally goes to industry for the production of starch, corn syrup, cornsugar, dextrose, cornmeal, mixed feed, ethyl alcohol, and butyl alcohol. It is estimated by CPA that the 1946 production of cornstarch for domestic use will not exceed 1,000,000,000 pounds which is 25 percent less than was available in 1943 and is about 33 percent less than the 1,500,000,000 pounds of cornstarch needed by industry this year.

The seriousness of the situation is generally attributed to the price situation and to the heavy use of corn for feeding cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy heards. The famine grain program still further reduces the quantities of corn available for industrial uses. All of this means that corn in any quantity is off the market as far as wet-milling is concerned.

Mineral Deposits Data Available

OPD Washington Bureau

The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior is making available the following maps and data:

A compilation map showing the location of Permian phosphate deposits of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, known as Preliminary Map 3-198 of the Strategic Minerals Investigations series. Copies may be obtained at 30 cents each.

A preliminary report on the investigations of the Deary high-alumina clay deposit in Latah County, Idaho, which reveals that some of the clay has possibilities in refractories and as a source of alumina. In advance of publication, the report is available for inspection in the open files at the Geological Survey offices.

Preliminary Map 56 of the Oil and Gas Investigations series, "Geology of the Bargee Area, Fremont County, Wyoming," which is available at 40 cents each.

Preliminary Map 3-205 of the Strategic Minerals Investigations series, which reports on the North mining area in the Cerrillos district, Santa Fe County, N. M. The area contains the Tom Payne, Bottom Dollar, Pennsylvania and Black Hornet mines. Production from these mines has come from ore-bearing veins which contain zinc and lead with minor quantities of copper and silver.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Statler Hotel, Boston, December 12-15.

American Chemical Society, semi-annual meeting, Chicago, September 9-13.

American Forest Congress, Washington, D. C., October 9-11.

American Mining Congress, Denver, September 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-30.

American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 16-18.

Cotton Research Congress, Dallas, Tex., July 8-9.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 17-19.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production clubs, Traymore hotel Atlantic City, N. J., November 4-5.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, N. Y., November 11-13.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City., N. J., November 6-8.

National Pest Control Association, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, October 28-30.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 23-26.

ACS Meeting Chairman

Dr. Fred C. Koch, director of biochemical research at the Armour & Co. Laboratories, and former head of the department of biochemistry at the University of Chicago, has been appointed general chairman of the 110th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Chicago, September 9-13.

Guggenheim Fellowships Awarded to Scientists

Twelve post-service fellowships, the last in a series of 157 grants, and twenty Latin American fellowships, totaling $50,000, were announced last week by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The fellowships carry stipends of about $2,500 each.

Among the recipients of post-service fellowships awarded in the field of science were:

Dr. Ernest R. Tinkham, Captain, Army Air Forces; entomologist; the writing of a book on certain aspects of the biology of the North American deserts.

Dr. Elwood V. Jensen, research chemist, office of Rubber Research Corporation; war research under OSRD contract; a study of the chemistry of natural products, principally in the fields of steroids and carcinogenic materials.

Among the recipients of the Latin American fellowships were:

Moises Kramer, member of the staff of the Institute of Biology, Sao Paulo, Brazil; comparative studies of the natural distribution of growth hormones in certain plants of the temperate and tropical zones.

Dr. Luis Rene Rivas y Diaz, curator of the zoological collections, Museum of Natural History, La Salle College, Havana; systematic studies in ichthyology as a basis for the development of fishery programs in Cuban waters.

Electrochemistry Medal Awarded to Creighton

H. Jermain Creighton, since 1928 head of the chemistry department at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., has received the Edward Goodrich Acheson Gold Medal and $1,000 from the Electrochemical Society for outstanding accomplishments in the field of electrochemistry.

Trademark Bill Sent to President

OPD Washington Bureau

Senate approval of the conference report on the Lanham trademark bill (H. R. 1654) was voted unanimously June 29 and the bill was sent to the White House for the President's signature. The house had given its approval to the report previously.

Phila. Quartz Marks 115th Anniversary

The Philadelphia Quartz Company, with general offices in Philadelphia, marks its 115th anniversary in business July 21. From the soap and candle factory established in 1831 by Joseph Elkinton, Philadelphia, the enterprise has developed into a national producer of silicates of soda with plants in Anderson, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chester, Pa.; Jef-

—Continued on page 45

Thomas W. Elkinton

Atomic Energy Use Studied by Westinghouse

A broad program of research into nuclear physics and the problems associated with the conversion of atomic energy into a useful source of power for the peacetime world has been announced by scientists at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories.

Dr. L. W. Chubb, director of the laboratories, said the program will be in direct charge of Dr. W. E. Shoupp, manager of the electronics department, whose research into pure science before the war culminated in the co-discovery of photo-fission, the splitting of uranium atoms by high-energy gamma rays with an accompanying release of large amounts of energy.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Brewing—Substitute for hops.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicant in fly-killing preparations, flypapers, seatworm eradicators.

Miscellaneous—Material of drinking cups used in taking "tonics."

Pharmaceutical — In compounding and dispensing practice.

Reported used in treating appetite failure in gastric debility, constipation, seatworm infestations.

Source of quassin.

Suggested for use as general bitter.

Quinicine

(Isomer of quinine and quinidine)

Resins—Heat-stabilizer (U.S. 2260-420) for acrylic resins containing vinyl chloride-alkyl acrylate interpolymers.

Furylamine

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2150-422, 2150423, 2150424, and 2150425) in making vulcanizing accelerators by condensing with carbon bisulphide.

12-Hydroxytricosanephosphoric Acid

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for animal and vegetable fats and oils, especially when in contact with copper or its compounds.

Fuel—Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for hydrocarbon fuels, especially when in contact with copper or its compounds.

Food—Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for fruit and vegetable juices, especially when in contact with copper or its compounds.

Miscellaneous — Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for organic substances, especially when in contact with copper or its compounds.

Photographic — Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for photographic developers.

Rubber—Antioxidant (U.S. 2230371) for rubber, especially when in contact with copper or its compounds.

Uranium Stearate

Ceramic — Pigment for decorating chinaware, porcelain, and pottery (ap-

—Continued on page 58

Books

The New Plastics by Herbert R. Simonds and M. H. Bigelow, 320 pages, 8¾ x 5½, D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, $4.50.

The author covers fully the composition, methods of manufacture and fabrication, properties and uses of all the new plastics—those that have already reached tonnage production, as well as those newest ones that are closer to the pioneer stage.

Glycerin by Georgia Leffingwell and M. A. Lesser, 302 pages, 8¾ x 5½, Chemical Publishing Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., $5.00.

A comprehensive survey is given of the large number of industrial products which contain glycerin. Each chapter covers the use of glycerin in a particular branch of industry, and contains a discussion of the properties of glycerin which render it useful for that industry.

Plastics, Scientific and Technological by H. Ronald Fleek, 325 pages, 8¾ x 5½, Chemical Publishing Company Brooklyn, N. Y., $6.50.

This book comprises a critical survey of the literature and a correlation of scattered data which will be of value both to chemists of the plastics industry and to the practical men whose work requires the knowledge of the chemistry and technology of plastics. The newest developments in plastic materials both in the United States and in Europe are discussed in great detail.

German Chemical Research Viewed

OPD Washington Bureau

The formation of a team of scientists for intensive investigation and evaluation of I. G. Farben research in acetylene chemistry has been announced by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce. Among the German cartel's new developments which have aroused the active interest of American industry are plastics, drugs, pharmaceuticals, surface active agents, adhesives, synthetic detergents, and gums.

The investigation is being directed by the TIIB chemicals unit. Costs will be shared by the companies with which the investigators are affiliated. The findings will be made public through the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce.

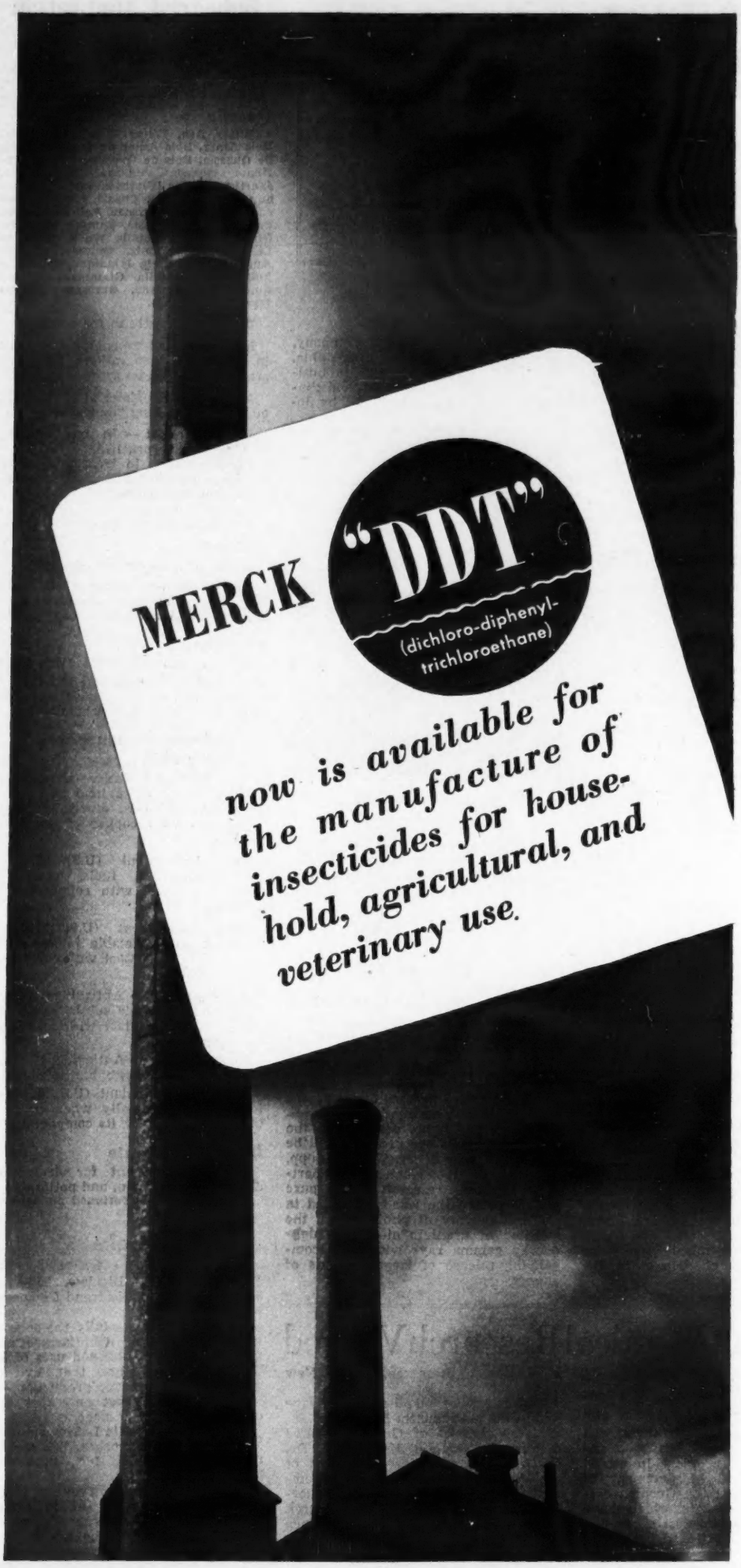
Two members of the team, Dr. Horace M. Weir, consultant chemical engineer, and Dr. D. L. Fuller, research chemist, both of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, Easton, Pa., will leave for Germany this week. While in Germany, Dr. Weir will also study the Linde-Frankl oxygen process for Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., New York.

The following members will leave within the next month: Dr. A. O. Zoss, research chemist of General Aniline & Film Corporation, Easton, Pa.; Dr. G. B. Carpenter, research chemist of the Air Reduction Company, Stamford, Conn.; and Dr. Karl Kammermeyer, director of chemical research of the Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Two other members of the team already are in Germany. They are: Dr. Edward N. Rosenquist, research chemist, and Wayne E. Alexander, chemical engineer, both with the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Acetylene Reactions

A new series of acetylene reactions, worked out by German chemists before and during the war, are described in a report released today by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. While the report deals primarily with the synthesis of butadiene by the Reppe process, investigators believe the information will be of interest to Amer-

—Continued on page 46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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 3, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls. .....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see (M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .50 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[2] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bis. .....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works ....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .25
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder). gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.90 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms...lb. No stocks
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coal tar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - .98
tanks .....gal. .75 - .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref .gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Salt, fib., dms., c.l., works.lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¼- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls. .....lb .43½- .4o
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E...lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .13 - .13½
80% bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15½
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less. lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works ....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Acid, lauric, dist., 95%, dms.lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. 21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works.....lb. 95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. ex'tra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 6.50 - 6.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs.. extra.lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[1] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.05
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., divd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .20 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾- .16¾
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd., lb. .19½- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
96°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.3-
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .62½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs. .....lb. .63½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .28 - .29
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 1.99 - 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.94 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .90 - —
dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, 111., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .2190 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2240- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .2090- —
tankwagons, frt. alld.lb. .2140- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ¼c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .10 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .613 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .633 - .653
tanks, E. divd. .....gal. .543 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .612 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .632 - .652
tanks, E. works.....gal. .542 - —
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63½- .65½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .53½- —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .652 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .672 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .582 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .63 - .66½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .54 - —
SD29, lenatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works, gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .66½- .68½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .55 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .65 - .66
tanks, E. works.....gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of CPA, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

(Designations [1] and [2] will be retained pending final determination of the status of OPA.)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l. works	gal.	17.72½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	17.76	-17.79
tanks	gal.	17.65½	—
absolute, dms., c.l., works	gal.	18.67½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	18.71	-18.74
tanks	gal.	18.60½	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).			
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works	lb.	.0660	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0760	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.31½	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.35	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).			
Phenylethyl, dms.	lb.	2.80	- 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	- .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60	- .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works.	gal.	.67	- —
smaller containers, works	gal.	.62	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.60	- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
Aldol, dms., works	lb.	.18	- .15
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	1.20	- —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock	long ton.	80.00	-83.30

Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.76	- 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bgs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Allyl bromide, coys., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.90	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.47	- .48
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.43	Nom.
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52	- —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½	- .28¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	1.02	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	1.04	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.99	- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works.	gal.	.71½	- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1240	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1390	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	- —
Alphacocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00	- 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16	- .18
gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
Potash, gran., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
Alum, potash, lump, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
powd., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
Potash-chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½	- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25	- 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works.	lb.	.35	- .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works.	lb.	.50	- .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works.	lb.	.10½	- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	10½	- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08	- .11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c., works	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.10	- —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.024	- .061
l.c.l., works	lb.	.035	- .040
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point	lb.	.03	- .03¼
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.03¼	- .03½
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.03¾	- .04
Alumina, hydroxide, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib. dms., works.	lb.	.17¾	- —
contract, works.	lb.	.16¾	- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks.	lb.	.20¾	- —
contract, works.	lb.	.19¾	- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.78	- —
contract, works.	lb.	.75	- —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).			
USP IX. bbls., dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18¾	- —
Oleate, dms., contract.	lb.	.24½	- —
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.19½	- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.40	- 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35	- 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60	- 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).			
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.56	- .60
ink., 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.71	- —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.38	- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.98	- —
litho, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	- —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.62	- —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.42	- —
unpolished, stand., dms.	lb.	.38	- —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.	lb.	.42	- —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	8.75	-12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.50	- .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.34	- —
purified, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.	ton.	59.00	- —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.14½	- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.	ton.	61.50	- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼	- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½	- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton.	65.00	- —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44	- .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1515	- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0584	- —
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1060	- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130	- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.	lb.	.28	- —
dms.	lb.	.29	- —

Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.08¼	- .09½
cns.	lb.	.14¼	- .17½

powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.

Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).			
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
dms.	lb.	.80	- .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71	- —
jars	lb.	3.65	- —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12	- —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26	- 1.35
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84	- .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs.			
c.l., shipping point	ton.	52.00	- —
bulk, same basis	ton.	46.00	- —
tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.50
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.55	- —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	32.50	- —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14	- —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
dms.	lb.	.25	- .29
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.39	- .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
paste, dms.	lb.	.06½	- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works.	lb.	.18	- .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20	- —
Atlantic coast ports.	ton.	29.20	- —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.06	- —
dms., works.	lb.	.06	- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.06	- —
dms., works.	lb.	.06	- —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
jars	lb.	.97	- —
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).			
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls.	lb.	7.10	- 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)			
Sal, strf., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.75
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	16½	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½	- —

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Butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots lb. .68 - .85
Stearate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Chinese, star lb. .27½- .28
Cyprus, bgs. lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .13½- .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works. lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .16¼ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,5] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity). .35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10½- —
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).

Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis. ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis. ton. 32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mineston. 30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- .12
process form, bgs., works. lb. .05¾- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton. 27.50 - —

Asphaltum, So. Amer., refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy. ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis. ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 2.85 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works. ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls. lb. .06½- .07¼
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .11¼
l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis. ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines. ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 34X $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines. ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines. ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.95
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .60 - .75
dms. lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys. lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.35
Formate, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .20 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
95%, dms., works lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.65
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.55
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —

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(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
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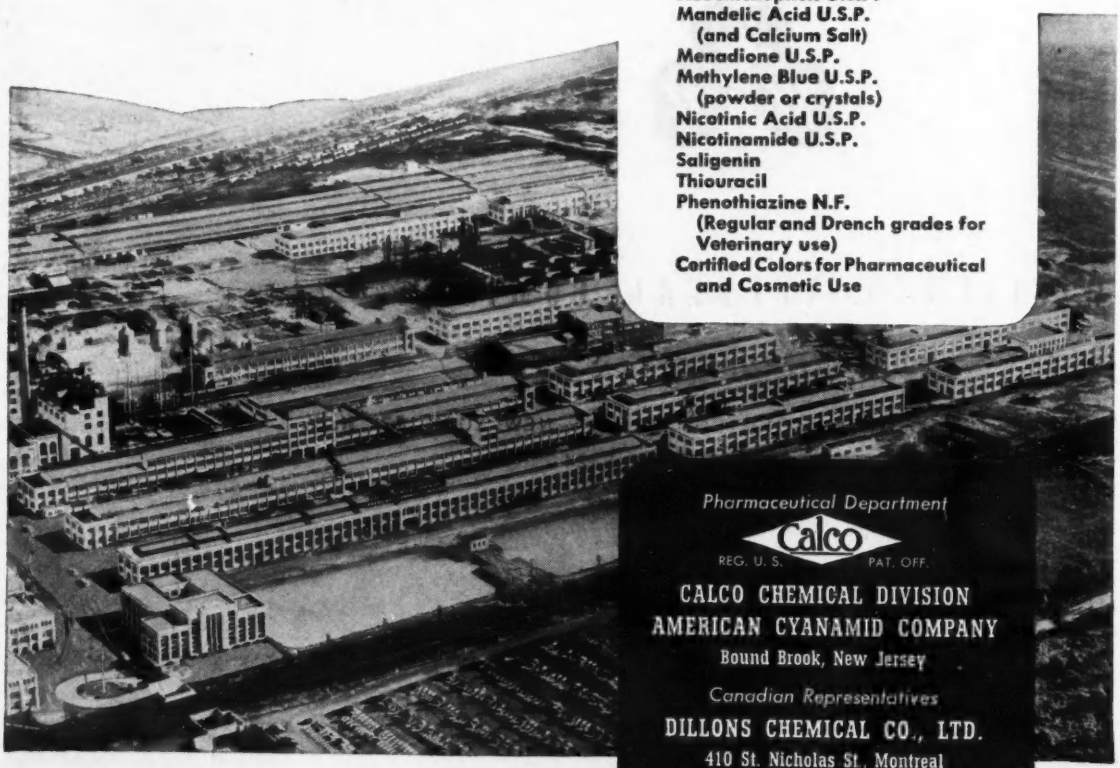
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
(and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use



Pharmaceutical Department
Calco
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Canadian Representatives
DILLONS CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal
137 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Black, bone, 490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0525- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —

Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —

Black dyes (see Dyes).

Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.90
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.99 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. 23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluefiag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —

Borax, tech, 99½%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
moulding, 100-lb. cans., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
lb. .08¾- .10¾

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½- .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. raw, American, bbls., works. lb. 04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. 04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. 0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. 05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05⅝- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - .38
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .32
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .53 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .53
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03¼- —

Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2035- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2085- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1935- —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .1985- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .51½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.98
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

Spot Deliveries

SODIUM BISULPHITE
ACETIC ACID 80%
BLEACHING POWDER
SODIUM SULPHIDE
C. P. ACETONE
CITRIC ACID
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
ZINC CHLORIDE Granular
CAUSTIC POTASH
CARBONATE OF POTASH
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
COPPER SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE Anhydrous
ZINC OXIDE American & French Process

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb 1.84 - 1.9
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,2] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.82
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.02
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.28 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures, lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .86
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.57.00 -60.00
Calcium Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone, minimum prices are for spot delivery. All prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms .....lb .57 - .59
cns .....lb .70 - —
powd., 3c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .26½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3778- .4225
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.15
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .85 - .91
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - —
Calcium phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07⅝
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15¼- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works.. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Calomel, bbls., dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.48
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
Camphor, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 9.90 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 9.75 - —
powd., bxs.....lb.10.35 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsium oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .25½- .26
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .25⅝- .26¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
natural, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05⅝- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] e.p., dms., c.l. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.35 - 1.40
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .92 - .93
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.63 - —
3,300 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvol, bots.....lb.16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .44 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09⅝- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅝- —
Cassin,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33⅜- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34⅜- —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .33 - —
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. .34¼- —
Cassia,[1] China buds, bgs., futures..lb. .56 - .57
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
if released.....lb. .34½- .35
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .34½- .35
Saigon, all medium, futures..lb. .55 - .68
4-10-4, bls, futures.....lb. .53 - .54
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S..long ton.118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.21.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

for new uses for Activated Carbon

Is your problem one of these?
- *Air Conditioning?*
- *Solvent Recovery?*
- *Gas Purification?*
- *Deodorization?*
- *Decolorization?*
- *Fractionation?*
- *Isolation of Organic Chemicals or Drugs?*
- *Catalysis or Catalyst Carriers?*

Activated Carbon is one of the most versatile and adaptable *adsorbents* known. As such its wide range of usefulness is constantly expanding.

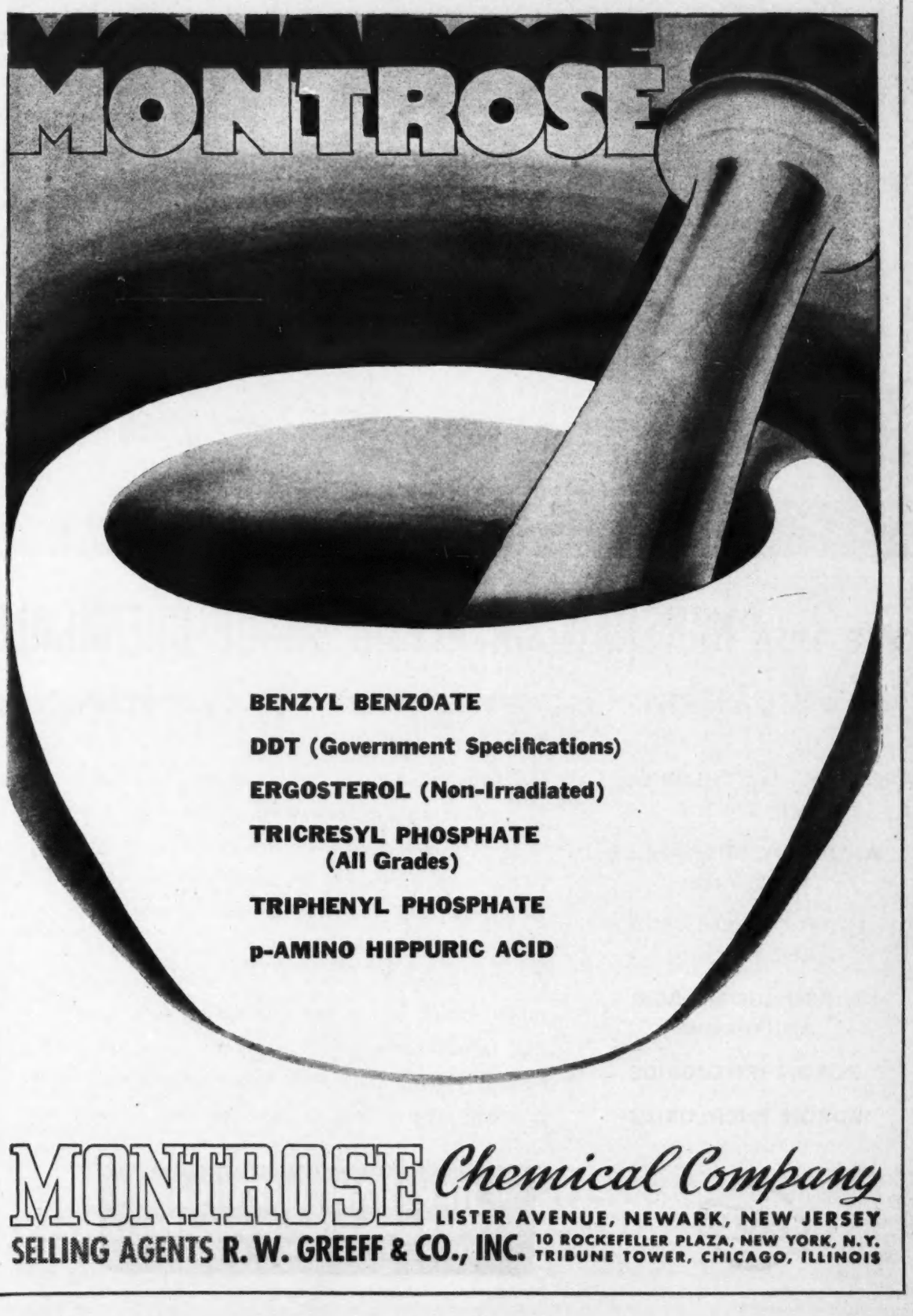
Pittsburgh Coke and Chemical Company, as one of the largest manufacturers of Activated Carbon, produces a *superior* product in a variety of types, sizes and grades as required. Our technical staff has had much experience in the application of Activated Carbon for adsorbent purposes.

But frankly, these practical applications are becoming so diversified that it is quite impossible to know about all of them.

When the extensive use of an adsorbent is indicated, in refining, manufacturing or processing, Activated Carbon may offer advantages of economy and efficiency. We would like an opportunity to learn about your problems.

Chemical Sales Division
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company
Grant Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48	—
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.46	—
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.			
Cellulose acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46	—
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.48	—
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.			
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35	—
kgs., works	lb.	.37	—
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.00	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	82.50	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Roman, bls., futures	lb.	1.70	- 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
bur. bgs., included, c.l., works	ton.	41.50	-46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	44.50	-49.80
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	49.80	-50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works	ton.	46.80	-49.80
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	31.20	-33.15
Charcoal, pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping point	ton.	20.00	-24.00
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	30.20	-34.20
l.c.l., works	ton.	41.00	— —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.82	- 4.60
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.07	- 4.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.22	- 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.02	- 9.96
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.77	-10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).			
China clay,[1] dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	— —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	— —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60	— —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.59	— —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	— —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	— —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	— —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93	- .98
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32	— —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	— —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	— —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼	— —
contracts	lb.	.05¼	— —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	— —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	— —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	— —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	— —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	— —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	- .22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 160 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82	— —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	— —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	— —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 23% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	.32	- .34
ton lots, works	lb.	.30	- .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06¾	—
Chrome fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	— —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No prices	
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	2.70	- 2.80
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No prices	
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No prices	
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	2.70	- 2.80
standard, dms., works	lb.	2.50	- 2.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., futures	lb.	.5700	—
OO, bls. futures	lb.	.5820	—
OOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5900	—
OOOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5990	—
No. 1, bls., futures	lb.	.5425	—
2, bls., futures	lb.	.5685	—
3, bls., futures	lb.	.5535	—
4, bls., futures	lb.	.5335	—
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	8.75	Nom.
Citrine, ointment, jars	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	No prices	
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.14¾	- .15½
futures, bls.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.15½	- .16
futures, bls.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	— —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	— —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	- .08¼
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	— —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	— —
tanks, works	gal.	.08¼	—
water-gas, crude, 55 gal., dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	— —
l.c.l., works	db.	8.75	— —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works.	dm.	8.75	— —
l.c.l., works	dm.	9.25	— —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.32¾	— —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	— —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.58	— —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85	— —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.37½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	— —
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	— —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25	— —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	— —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.	lb.	1.54	— —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75	— —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.33½	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	— —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00	— —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75	— —
Cocaine hydrochlorice, 100-oz. lots, ens.	oz.	9.75	— —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.46	- .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.47	- .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt.	lb.	.25	— —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	— —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	— —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	— —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	— —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.22	- .23
blue, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .23½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.52	- .53
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .73
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.25½	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	- .23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	.34	- .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic	lb.	.14¾	—
Naphthenate, 8%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼	- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.23½	- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .20
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.21	- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.13¼	- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.80	- 6.15
Copper sulphate, monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.10	— —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.85	— —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	— —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	— —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	— —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.06¼	- .06¾
Indian bgs.	lb.	No Stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Peru, bgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Corn silk, bls.	lb.	.42	- .44
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.980	—
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.900	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.071	—
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	5.021	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.07	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.92	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.20	—
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	60.00	-64.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.80	- .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.51½	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.,	lb.	.52	- .53½
imported, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55



MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[3] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. 15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .332½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.00
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys., lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol,[3] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. lb. .09½- .10⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- .09⅝
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅝- .11⅝
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11⅛- .11⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .45 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .36 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. 34½- .35
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .34
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .34 -
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, flour, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .55 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 -
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.35.75 -
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .26 - .28
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb .24 - .26
Derris root (see Cube root)
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.78 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.24 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.88 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.89 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.53 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.99 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.63 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.82 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.46 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.92 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 5.56 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¾- .11⅛
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.50 - 5.65
laboratory grade, bots., 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. 2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb 25 -
Diatomaceous earth, dom. CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb .10 - .16
nat. bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb .04 - .06
Dibutyl, phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2550- .2900
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2750- .3100
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .2000- .2350
l.c.l., works.....lb. .2050- .2400
tanks, works.....lb. .1900- .2250
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works..lb. .5000- .5370
l.c.l., works.....lb. .5050- .5420
tanks, works.....lb. .4900- .5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20¼- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dilliseed, natural, afloat, bgs...lb. .10¼- .10⅝
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., divd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.i., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.70.00 -71.00
35% tannin, c.i., same basis.. ton.68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns....lb.13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns..lb. 3.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 23, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

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for alkylation • isomerization • polymerization

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE ANHYDROUS

ANTIMONY TRICHLORIDE ANHYDROUS

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Refineries employing modern catalytic processes to produce today's improved motor fuels, require catalytic grade chemicals of high purity. Harshaw is supplying the petroleum industry with these catalytic grade chemicals, and they have earned a reputation for high purity. If you are using chemicals of this kind in your processing or if you are considering them for new applications, check with Harshaw—the benefit of more than forty years research and practical experience is available to you.

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1946

New Exhibit Features Diverse Applications Of U. S. I. Products

Company's Role in Modern Industry Stressed in Display Open to Public

A display of end-products manufactured partially or completely from U.S.I. raw materials is now on exhibit at the main offices of Airco Export Corporation, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. The products exhibited, ranging from dyes and plastics to hospital supplies and foods, stress the widespread applications of U.S.I. raw materials in modern science and industry. The display, which is part of a permanent exhibit being conducted by Airco Export Corporation, is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Highlighting the show are protective coatings utilizing U.S.I. solvents and resins, artificial pearls made with nitrocellulose, safety glass fabricated with the aid of butanol and ethanol, and a group of medical science's modern "wonder-working" drugs, such as atabrine and penicillin, processed with U.S.I. intermediates and solvents. Other items of interest include a synthetic leather, ore, and PIB, a unique insulation material for ignition systems.

Fast Dyes Developed for Cellulose Acetates

The problem of providing fast blue and green dyes suitable for application to cellulose acetate textiles, foils, films and other materials has been solved, according to a patent granted recently. It is now possible to produce a wide range of blue and green shades of exceptional fastness to light, washing, cross-dyeing, and the combustion products of coal gas, the inventor states. The dye is described as a solution of a water-insoluble arylamino-anthraquinones in organic liquids which are swelling agents for the cellulose acetate. Some swelling agents reported to be suitable are: ethyl alcohol, acetone, and ethyl acetate.

Stable Zein Solution

A commercially useful solution of zein in a mixture of water and water-miscible solvent can be prepared by adding a water-soluble thiocyanate, according to a recent patent. The thiocyanate is said to retard the increase in viscosity of the zein solution upon standing. Suitable solvents are acetone and ethanol.

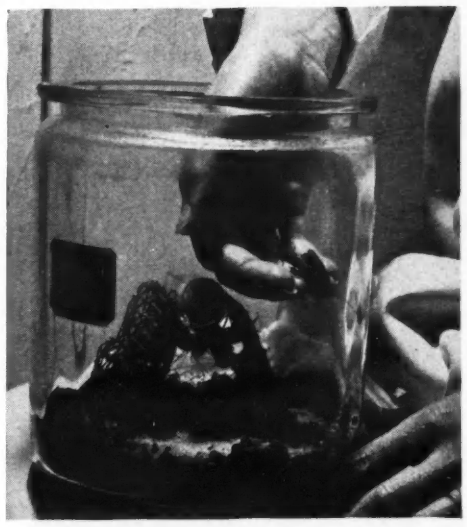
New Laboratory is Proving Ground for Insecticides and Insectifuges

Intensive Research in Insect Control Is Carried Out by Staff of Top-Flight Entomologists, Biologists, Chemists

The Entomological Division of Dodge and Olcott, Inc., located in U.S.I.'s recently-opened laboratory in Baltimore, is devoted to the evaluation, compounding, and development of various modern insecticides and insectifuges. Equipped with the last word in scientific apparatus, the laboratory is staffed with an exceptionally fine group of experienced investigators.

This Division is headed by Dr. Walter E. Dove, recognized as a top ranking authority on insects affecting man and animals. Before joining D & O, Dr. Dove had become widely known for his work on the chinch bug, and on grasshopper control in 26 western states. He also successfully organized and supervised the wartime activities of the Orlando Laboratory for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. In 1942, this laboratory was assigned the task of finding immediate answers to the problems encountered by the Armed Services in protecting our troops from insect-borne diseases.

Assisting Dr. Dove is Lawrence McAlister, who served under Dr. Dove as Assistant Director of Research at Orlando. Prior to his assignment there, he had worked on a number of agricultural pest problems such as the Mexican bean beetle, the coddling moth, and the blueberry maggot. Other members of the staff are Herman Schroeder, an expert on insects, repellents, sprays and aerosols, Dr. Merrit P. Sarles, whose past work has consisted in basic research in the field of parasitology, and Howard A. Jones, formerly Chief Chemist of the Orlando Station, well-known for his research on rotenone and pyrethrum.



Tests conducted on insects at the Entomological Division of Dodge and Olcott, Inc., located in U.S.I.'s new Baltimore laboratory, pave the way toward the development of new, and more potent insecticides. Here, a roach is being transferred to a breeding jar. The roach family in this jar will feed on dehydrated dog food, obtain water through a cotton slug in the vial, and deposit their eggs in the sawdust on the bottom of the jar.

(Other photos on page 2)

THE MONTH IN FOODS

A new rice fortifying process is expected to eliminate beri-beri . . . The cyclocitrylidene ketones are identified as the basic flavoring components for berry-type flavors . . . "Popcorn bread," containing 25% popcorn flour is being marketed . . . A mold is found which is said to be 2 to 3 times more effective than malt in making yeast used in fermentation . . . An electronic spectrophotometer "smells" oysters to determine their edibility . . . Ferric lactate is used to fortify infants' foods . . . A highly selective catalyst for the hydrogenation of fats is produced . . . A German butter making machine is reported to produce 1,500 pounds of butter per hour . . . It is determined that fumarates can be used as flavoring materials . . . A portable mill converts wheat into flour right in the field . . . A powdered molasses is developed . . . Ascorbic-citric acids are found to prevent the browning of cut fruit.

New Process Recovers Natural Antioxidants

Natural antioxidants — compounds which may prove useful in the preservation of food — can now be recovered from the fatty materials with which they are associated, according to the claims made in recent patents.

The first step in this new recovery process consists of extracting the crude fatty material containing the natural antioxidants with one of two groups of solvents. A solvent may be selected from the group consisting of acetone, diacetone alcohol, ethyl acetate, and methyl ethyl ketone; or from the group comprising ethanol and methanol. The highly active antioxidants are then separated from the solvent solutions. The antioxidant extract has a lower iodine value.

Alcohol Found Essential in After-Shave Lotions

Alcohol is a "must" in a good after-shave lotion, according to a paper published recently. An alcohol-content of about 25% is reported necessary to provide a slight sting and a cooling effect. To increase the "bite," the authors suggest ½ per cent of aluminum lactate or sulfocarbolate. To increase the cooling effect, 1 part of menthol may be added to 5000 parts of lotion.

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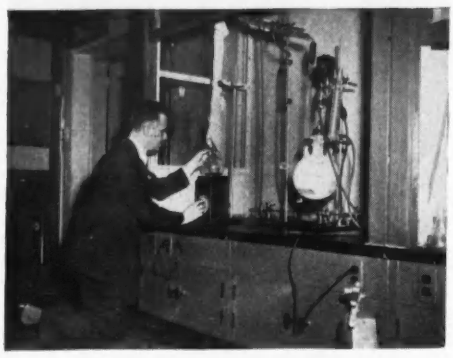
July ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1946

Evolution of An Insecticide

(*Story on page 1*)



1 **First step in the development of a new insecticide is the preparation of small quantities in the laboratory. Only insecticides that are safe to man are practicable, and these must be formulated into balanced sprays or dusts.**

2 **After the experimental compound has been synthesized, exact concentrations are prepared for comparative laboratory tests. Houseflies, for example, are introduced from cages into a box, the interior of which has been treated with a surface spray. After exposure in the box for a definite time, they are returned to clean cages, and their mortality rate is carefully determined.**

3 **Other tests are conducted in the Peet-Grady chambers shown here. They are used to determine the exact performance of insecticidal sprays. Insects used in these experiments are specially reared. Controlled temperature, humidity, and ventilation keep them in peak physical condition.**

4 **The insecticide is finally approved after having passed rigid performance, chemical, and toxicological tests. Here, the insect spray is being applied to the surface of a wall to produce an invisible residue that will kill insects that rest on or walk over sprayed areas.**

New Compound Prevents Aircraft Ice Formation

A recently-issued patent describes a new compound which is claimed to prevent the formation of ice on aircraft. Accumulation of ice may overload and otherwise interfere with the safe operation of the plane. Among the ingredients contained in the jelly-like compound are ethylene glycol and ethyl alcohol.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new-type desiccating agent, described as uniform beads of 4-8 mesh, is said to be hard and durable. It is claimed that it can be regenerated by heating to 300 degrees F. **(No. 082)**

USI

A versatile humectant, which is said to be useful also as a coupling agent for immiscible liquids and as a high boiling solvent, is now available in semi-commercial quantities. **(No. 083)**

USI

A new mild acid cleaner, said to eliminate the hazards connected with the use of strong acids, is claimed to act rapidly and efficiently in the cleansing of stone, glass, asbestos, terra cotta, marble, glazed brick, and similar substances. **(No. 084)**

USI

To increase cotton strength, a new chemical is announced which is claimed to increase the tensile strength up to 40 per cent and to decrease the twist as much as 40 per cent. It is also stated to take the shine off serge. **(No. 085)**

USI

A new-type anti-fouling paint is described as repelling marine life from ships' bottoms by electrical impulses set up in the coating itself. It is said to be easy to apply without any special skill or equipment. **(No. 086)**

USI

A new synthetic fatty acid is claimed to be suited for use in textile specialties, soap making, cosmetics, rubber compounding, polishes, and paper manufacture. **(No. 087)**

USI

To remove slag from furnace walls, a new chemical, claimed to act while the furnace is in operation, is described as breaking the slag down into a light powder which is carried up the stack. **(No. 088)**

USI

Two new liquid wetting agents are said to be applicable in a variety of textile operations. They are stated to be stable in hard water, and in acidic or alkaline solutions of conventionally used concentrations. **(No. 089)**

USI

A new synthetic tannin, described as being superior to the natural chestnut product which is no longer available domestically, is claimed to impart a fine smooth grain to sole leather as well as pliability and excellent resistance to abrasion, water, and wear. **(No. 090)**

USI

To strip insulation from fine wires is the purpose of a new chemical compound which is claimed to act rapidly, and to be non-toxic, and non-injurious to the hands. **(No. 091)**

USI

A new mildew killer, described as a colorless liquid which can be used with safety on fabrics, is said to destroy mildew and prevent its return for months. **(No. 092)**

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Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
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Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

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ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Choloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan

*Registered Trade Marx

Printed in U.S.A.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36	Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40	Chrome yellow R	lb.	.90	1.00
52	Victoria violet	lb.	.90	1.00
165	Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170	Fast red A	lb.	.56	.25
180	Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189	Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189	Lake red R, powd.	lb.	2.00	3.10
202	Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204	Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208	Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216	Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
263	Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
280	Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
289	Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304	Paper yellow	lb.	.88	.90
307	Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
336	Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365	Chyrophemin G	lb.	.68	.70
383	Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387	Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.20
394	Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401	Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	.60
406	Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415	Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419	Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420	Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
442	Benso purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
466	Benso purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
		lb.	.35	.50
502	Direct azerin G	lb.	.75	.80
512	Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
513	Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.80
520	Direct pure blue	lb.	.90	1.00
539	Direct fast black FF	lb.	.85	1.00
561	Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
562	Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
583	Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594	Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
598	Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620	Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698	Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
612	Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
614	Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845	Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.85	.90
1177	Indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15	.18
	Benso fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
	Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
	Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
	Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
	Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
	Sulphur tan	lb.	.20	.50
	Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
	Sulphur yellow	lb.	.38	.50
	Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
865	Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.28	.44
Blue—				
7075	Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1073	Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown—				
	Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green—				
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	6.00	—
	Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange—				
24	Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
	Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red—				
75	Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258	Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
690	Oil violet	lb.	.60	—
749	Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	—
1069	Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	6.00	—
Yellow—				
15	Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17	Amidoazotoluene yellow.	lb.	.75	—
61	Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
246	Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861	Indulin	lb.	.87	—
873	Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909	New blue P	lb.	1.20	—
922	Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054	Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1130	Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—
Blue—				
714	Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	1.10
Brown—				
231	Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.63
234	Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235	Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.66	—
662	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.63
795	Phosphin	lb.	4.05	—
Green—				
5	Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.85	—
662	Brilliant green	lb	2.00	—
666	Guinea green B	lb	1.15	—
737	Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
924	Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078	Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—				
10	Chrysodin G	lb.	.44	—
21	Chrysodin R	lb.	.41	—
27	Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31	Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37	Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	—
151	Orange Y	lb.	.31	.33
161	Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red—				
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.48	—
88	Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176	Fast red A	lb.	.54	—
179	Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183	Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252	Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677	Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752	Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
766	Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841	Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet—				
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681	Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	—
695	Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.68	—
Yellow—				
10	Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.53	—
138	Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
636	Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640	Tartrazin	lb.	.80	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—				
864	Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44
Blue—				
860	Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown—				
331	Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green—				
657	Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange—				
20	Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21	Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Red—				
677	Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	—
749	Rhodamine R	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow—				
67	Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
655	Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800	Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet—				
680	Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.78	.75
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.04	1.10
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.75	.85
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.55	.58
select, bndls.	lb.	.55	.56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	53.50	56.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.28	.30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
Hydrochloride, tins	oz.	.95	1.45
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	1.45
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots. 100 ozs.		.65	—
hydrous, bots, 100 oz.	oz.	.65	—
Hydrochlorids, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.50	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.	gram.	.75	—
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90	1.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15	2.60
dried, bgs.	lb.	03½	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.04	.07
USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

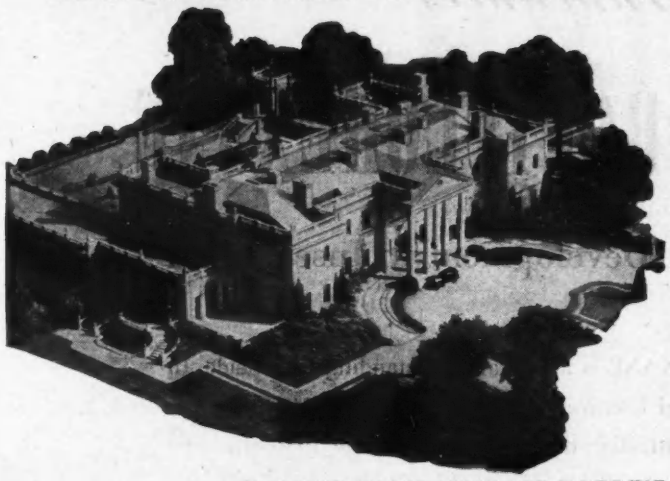
Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65	1.70
Escerine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	65.00	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.	lb.	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93	1.14
Sulphuric, cons., dms.	lb.	.11	.14
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	.69
Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—

Ethyl acetate, natural, farmentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
88-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13½
90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	.13½
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	—
N.F., dms.	lb.	.14½	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.87½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	—
Benzoate, bots.	lb.	.80	.93
Bromide, tech., dms.	lb.	.80	.85
Carbamate, dms., dvid. E.	lb.	.58	—
Chloride, tech., dms.	lb.	.15	.20
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.25
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.05	2.60
Formate, dms., Agnew, Calif.,	lb.	.28	.32
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.80	3.90
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.32½	.35½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.77	—
Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.59
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—

Pennsalt's Whitemarsh Research Laboratories

Announce . . .

ELEMENTAL FLUORINE



Pennsalt now offers elemental fluorine, opening up new vistas to the chemical industry. This development is the result of many years' research by our Whitemarsh Research Laboratories scientists.

At present, Pennsalt Fluorine is available in limited quantities for experimental purposes only. It is packed in special steel pressure cylinders, one half pound per cylinder.

DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTIES OF FLUORINE

Fluorine is a nearly colorless gas about 30% heavier than air. It is ninth in the series of elements in the periodic table with an atomic weight of 19 and is the first element in Group 7, the halogens, which also include Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine.

The gas can be condensed below the critical temperature of -129°C to a liquid. Liquid fluorine boils at -187°C under one atmosphere of pressure.

In physical properties, fluorine resembles the fixed atmospheric gases, oxygen and nitrogen. It has an intense odor which some observers describe as similar to ozone, somewhat chlorine-like and highly irritating.

Fluorine reacts vigorously with most metals at elevated temperatures. It also reacts strongly with silicon-containing compounds; thus it can support continued combustion of glass, asbestos, etc.

In its reaction with hydrogen, fluorine gives off five and one half times as much heat as does chlorine in its reaction with hydrogen.

Fluorine readily displaces chlorine and other halogens from the solid metal halides, such as sodium chloride or salt, and reacts immediately with water to form hydrogen fluoride, oxygen and some oxygen fluoride.

Fluorine can be handled at atmospheric or moderately elevated temperatures in metals such as iron, copper, magnesium, nickel, monel. In these materials an adherent fluoride film appears to give the necessary protection to the metal surface. Fluorine can be observed for brief times in glass or quartz vessels at atmospheric temperature if it is quite free from hydrogen fluoride.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals

1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0601- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0601- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0782- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 2.95
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -25.00
bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.00
glass, 30 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .12½- .13
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .11
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -19.50
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.82.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.88.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.74.00 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.87,000- —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.32,000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —

Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 5.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -45.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —

Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .03½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0690- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0570- .0625
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .04½- .05½
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06½- .07½
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .02½- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Geloenium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Romee-type, bgs....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .23
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
30/32, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
30/100, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .23½
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .28½
297-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
495-528, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 80%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¾- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18¾
tanks .....lb. .17¾- .18
refined, B.P., 95%, dms., c.l..lb. .19¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
387-396, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins, frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol borborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.12.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .87 - .90
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
Grease, house,[1,7] loose .....lb. .05¾- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 2.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .24 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .25 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .26½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .28½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis, lb. .29½- —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .31 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis, lb. .32½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .33½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .00¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —

DU PONT

Announces

HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE

Another Forward Development in Insecticides

HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE is a new and outstanding insecticide. In the annual Hurter Memorial Lecture, delivered on March 8, 1945, by Dr. R. E. Slade, Research Controller of Imperial Chemical Industries, he stated, "There has now come to light what promises to be one of science's important contributions to the welfare of man." Dr. Slade referred to Hexachlorocyclohexane which was developed as an insecticide by Imperial Chemical Industries under the following additional names: benzene hexachloride, 666, and Gammexane.

Du Pont has confirmed the British records of efficiency of this remarkable insecticide in its own laboratories, and is privileged to announce it has Hexachlorocyclohexane available this season in limited quantities for experimental use. Inquiries from research institutions and qualified investigators are invited; a copy of Dr. Slade's lecture will be mailed on request. Grasselli Chemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Green, chrome, reduced color, 70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls. same basis.lb. .21 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thiodavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.60 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .14½- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Gum, benzoin, artificial, cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals)
Ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va.. W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., divd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .50
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .46 - .50
Olibanum, sittings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .23 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.65 - 3.90
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works, ton.15.90 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -18.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs. .....lb. .74 - .75

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .25 - .26
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls.. c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb djns.....lb. .18 - —

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As just one example, take their use in coating resins and adhesives. The Glycols are very useful plasticizers for phenolic resins. They are employed to plasticize cork adhesives, glues, and other adhesive compositions. As esterification agents for rosin, they yield ester gums with high alcohol tolerances. They are extremely valuable, too, as components of alkyd resins . . . particularly those of the styrene modified type.

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OPD—7-8-1946 22

(Advertisement)

INSIDE NEWS

JULY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1946

Nitrogen Fertilizers Step Up the Yield of Canning Peas

Recent experiments by pea growers using nitrogen compounds in ground fertilizing have shown results that promise to prove profitable. These took the form of tests made at an Eastern farm experimental station.

Their aim was to improve the quality while increasing the yield of peas for canning. This purpose was realized in spite of the fact that as peas approach maturity, their sugar turns into starch, making them harder and less palatable.

A uniform field was parcelled into six sections. 0-16-8 fertilizer was drilled into two of them. Then, three nitrogen fertilizers were drilled separately in three others. The remaining section was left unfertilized.

The day after the field was prepared, a variety of pea seed treated with spergon was planted. An early planting date made the peas germinate slowly and grow excellently. The nitrogen-fertilized plots grew vines that were more vigorous and slightly darker green in color than the non-nitrogen-treated areas.

To truly determine the effect of the fertilizers, a part of each section was harvested on several successive dates. The first harvest produced sizes below the desired standard for canning. There was little difference in the yields from the different fertilizer-treated areas.

The next day's harvest showed an increase in yields and a great change in quality among the differently-treated sections. The unfertilized peas gained less than 200 pounds in yield per acre, while each of the nitrogen-treated peas showed a gain of about 600 pounds. It was found that the nitrogen-fertilized peas were more tender and there was a greater proportion of small peas.

The third day's harvest showed another substantial, but smaller, increase in yield in all sections with very little change in the quality of the nitrogen-fertilized peas. All fertilized peas showed a slight tendering while those that were unfertilized were getting harder and larger rapidly.

On the fourth and fifth days, the unfertilized peas gained 760 pounds per acre but had dropped from the "fancy" to the "extra standard" grade. The treated peas were still in the best or "fancy" grade and had increased their yield by over 1,100 pounds of peas per acre in the two days, although the non-nitrogen fertilized fields produced peas which dropped into the second or "extra standard" grade. The fifth day, two days after the unfertilized peas reached their highest quality peak, showed that peas fertilized with ammonium nitrate and with sulfate of ammonia, plus phosphorus and potash in each lot, also maintained their relative place in the same high quality grade. Not only that, but the yield of these peas was more than double that of the unfertilized peas of similar quality that were harvested two days previously.

By the sixth harvest day, the fertilized peas were hardening slowly while the untreated peas were hardening much more rapidly. Thus, the unfertilized peas dropped to standard grade, while peas in the sulfate of ammonia and ammonium nitrate lots were still in the fancy grade. The lot receiving nitrate of soda was exactly on the dividing line between fancy and extra standard.

The experiments showed that the quality and quantity of peas exposed to fertilizer treatments more than paid for the cost of the fertilizers. Ammonium nitrate and sulfate of ammonia showed themselves to be the best of the nitrogen fertilizers.

National Can Corporation, supplying industry with tin containers for many years, is happy to cooperate in spreading information of practical interest to users of cans. And when it comes to containers with special sales appeal as well as safe protection for product, your National Can representative will be glad to talk things over with you. National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. 1311

New Method Takes Pure Oxygen From Air

According to a recent report, pure oxygen can be obtained from the air by a relatively simple process developed during the war that uses synthetic chemicals and works on the same principle by which the blood in the human body takes oxygen from the air in the lungs and transports it to the tissues. 1312

New Herbicide

Carbon disulfide is said to be an effective herbicide for controlling deep-rooted perennial weeds, yet leaves no deleterious effect upon the soil. When this liquid is injected beneath the soil surface, it destroys all plant structures. Often crop production is stimulated after treatment. Soil may be safely seeded within 6 to 8 weeks. Experiments show this chemical treatment was desirable in preventing spread of small infestations; cleanup after large-scale cropping programs; and for general use around landscaped areas. These results and methods of preparing the chemical have been released. 1313

Anticorrosion Polishes

Black polishes for stoves, grates, and the like, said to afford anticorrosion protection for iron and steel subjected to high temperatures, are composed of graphite, carbon black, and a high-titer soap mixed to a soft paste with water. The mixing is done at about 50°C., at which temperature the composition is liquid and can readily be poured into cans. 1314

Sunburn Preventive

The dark red veterinary petrolatum once used to treat horse "collar gall" is very effective in preventing sunburn, according to reports on tests made in the tropics. Exposed human skin was covered with a thin film of jelly to ultra-violet ray 60 times as strong as intense sunlight for 20 minutes without causing sunburn. Skin not treated showed burn in 10 seconds. 1315

Treats Livestock Wounds

Urea-sulfa wound powder developed by the army for use in the battlefield to prevent infection organisms to set in an injury, has found a civilian application. A veterinarian has reported its successful application to treating livestock wounds. He uses the same formula as used by the military and has packaged the powder in a spring-top dusting can "similar to those in which old-fashioned bedbug powders used to be sold." This product is reported to be effective against the common infection organisms except the one which causes lockjaw. 1316

New Fruit Candy Bars

Fruit processors can look to another sales outlet: candy bars. The research in developing fruit candy bars for the Army K rations now are being turned to account by the commercial candy makers. Most of the candy that has been consumed yearly contains no fruit, yet Army experience proved fruit in candy bars was popular. The ingredients in the more popular bars have been released. 1317

New Vegetable Oil Source

An agricultural experiment station has developed a squash that promises to become a valuable source of vegetable oil. Chemical analysis shows that seeds of this vegetable contain 45% oil. In comparison with other important oil-bearing plants, this matches the peanut and far outranks the soybean which contains about 20% oil.

The squash is thin-fleshed with a large seed cavity which has a high yield of seed. This station reports yields as great as 1,050 pounds per acre, compared to 500-900 pounds for peanuts and 1200 pounds for soybeans. After the oil has been extracted, a pressed cake is left which makes a concentrated, high protein livestock feed.

The squash produces bountifully in any section of the country. Mechanical equipment necessary for harvesting the seeds and extracting the oil have been developed. 1318

Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08½
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 8.40 - 8.52
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 0% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Iron sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .35
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26¼
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26¼

Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .52
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .56
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .30 - .50
Juniper tar, USP. dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0708
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. 15475- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l....lb. .1475- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - .82
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
good, bls.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .42
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,9] basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .14
standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .05⅝- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .08½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .05⅝- —

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NATIONAL CAN

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Retards Vegetable Growth In Storage

It is announced that a new chemical treatment has been developed which successfully prevents sprouting of potatoes in storage, and also retards root and top growth in such crops as beets, turnips, carrots and rutabagas. The material used is the methyl ester of alpha naphthalene acetic acid. By use of this new treatment, potatoes may be kept dormant, or with only very short sprouts for four or five months at temperatures of 50 to 55 degrees, or for shorter periods at higher temperatures. 1319

Conserves Soil Moisture

Methylcellulose fiber is suggested as an additive in soils, its purpose being to conserve moisture by reducing evaporation from the soil and cutting down transpiration of plants. It is added in the proportion of 1 percent to 1.7 percent (on the basis of air-dry soil) and must be mixed with the soil several months before planting, in order that the fiber may be converted to a sol. 1320

Research Program on Waxes

A cooperative research group has been formed among manufacturers of water emulsion floor waxes and polishes. The tentative research program calls for the investigation of new emulsifying agents, emulsification procedures and processes, the investigation of synthetic waxes and resins and the development of substitutes for expensive and scarce carnauba wax. 1321

Bean Sorter and Grader

By the effective use of electron tubes, the tedious task of sorting and grading beans may be transformed into a speedy, automatic operation. The beans are fed through a machine mechanically one at a time where the good beans are passed through while the bad ones are ejected. The acceptance or rejection of each bean depends on the respective percentages of red and green light reflected by each bean. Besides separating various kinds of beans, these machines can sort seed corn, peanuts, coffee and even potatoes. 1322

Technical Topics

TREE WOUND DRESSING — A new dressing has been developed for the treatment of tree wounds which is made of plasticized asphalts, resin and lanolin, and fungicidal preventives such as pinene, bornyl acetate and sylvestrenes. 1323

CUTS TANNING TIME — Although the chief use of di-isocyanates is in the making of polyurethanes, they were employed as tanstuffs because of their property of combining with the NH_2 groups of skins. Their use in place of natural tannins is reported to have cut tanning time to seven hours from the usual minimum of eighty. 1324

ESSENCE OF APPLE JUICE — It is reported that a process for the recovery of volatile flavoring constituents of apple juice in the form of an essence has been developed. 1325

BOLL WEEVIL INSECTICIDE — The cotton boll weevil, probably the most damaging pest to the American cotton crop, may completely succumb to a new insecticide, benzine hexachloride, which field tests indicate is more effective, as far as cotton insects are concerned, than DDT or the old stand-by, calcium arsenate. 1326

NEW RESIN — A new pale-yellow resin, compatible with drying oils is produced by the interaction of methallyl alcohol, phosphoric acid, and a reaction product of para-tertiary-butylphenol, formaldehyde, caustic soda, and water, by refluxing, steam-distilling, and heating in carbon dioxide. 1327

WART OINTMENT — It is reported that podophyllin ointment (podophyllin resin, 25 percent, in liquid paraffin) is efficacious for the removal of soft warts, occurring singly or multiply on any part of the body. 1328

QUITENINE—Aquinine derivative, quitenine, can be traced through the body, it is reported, because of its intensely purple fluorescence, and it is being used in work on physiological tracers. 1329

NEW DETERGENT CREAM — A detergent cream is now reported that does not cause dryness of the skin and lathers more rapidly than soap, even in seawater. It is composed of petroleum, wool-fat cholesterols, lactic acid, and a sulphonated ether. It is not a primary irritant; it is a hypo-allergenic; and it leaves no harmful residues. 1330

NEW RODENT POISONS—Dinitrocresol, dinitroalphanaphthol, and other nonsulphonated nitro dyestuffs are new members of the growing list of organic chemicals suggested as rodent poisons. They are said to be superior to barium carbonate, red squill, and thallium compounds. 1331

CURARE PRODUCTION PROCESS IMPROVED — An improved method for manufacturing "intocostrin" was recently patented. The new process is reported to produce a product which is purer and more stable than previous curare preparations. 1332

PYRETHRIN PRODUCTION FACILITATED — Distillation of impure pyrethrum extracts for the production of purified pyrethrin is facilitated by the addition of sesame oil, which acts as an inhibitor of foaming. Sesamin is also obtained in the process. 1333

ATHLETE'S FOOT REMEDY—Discovery that a vitamin K-like substance exerts a powerful action on the four fungi that commonly are responsible for athlete's foot was recently reported. 1334

DRUG SUCCESSFUL FOR TREATING POISONING — It is announced that a new chemical warfare material which has been saving the lives of people who took bichloride will be released soon. 1335

RECOVER MAGNESIUM SALTS FROM SEA — A patent has been awarded for a method of treating sea water to recover magnesium salts as substantially pure solid magnesium chloride. 1336

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Please mention the number at end of article — also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

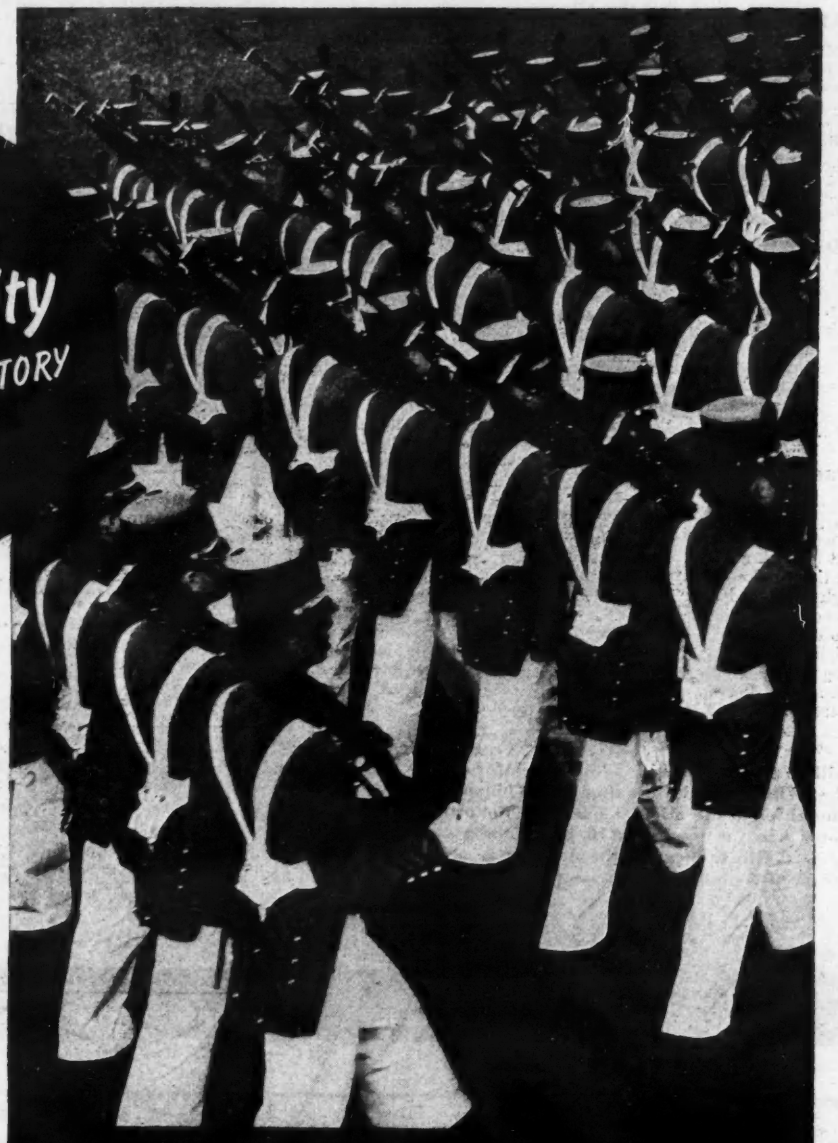
Lead sulphate, l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.08¾-	—
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb.	.09 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb.	.49 -	—
Iodide, NF V. bots.....lb.	2.60 -	—
jars .....lb.	2.69 -	—
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb.	.22½-	—
Metal,[1,2] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb.	.14½-	.17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb.	.12½-	—
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.17¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb.	.23 -	.28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash....lb.	.10¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.10½-	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.11¼-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb.	.11¾-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb.	.11½-	—
Lead, red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, other points..lb.	.11 -	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb.	.11¾-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.12¼-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.11¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.11¾-	—
in oil, kgs.....lb.	.11½-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. etc..lb.	.11 -	—
other points.....lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.11¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.12 -	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.12 -	—
other points.....lb.	.11¼-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb.	.12¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.12½-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.12¾-	—
other points.....lb.	.11¾-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb.	.11¼-	—
other points.....lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.11¼-	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.12¼-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.12 -	—
other points.....lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb.	.12 -	—
Ariz., etc.....lb.	.12¾-	—
Colo., etc.....lb.	.12½-	—
other points.....lb.	.12 -	—
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb.	.17½-	—
Lead, silicate, bgs.....lb.	.0730-	.0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb.	.22¼-	—
Stearate, bbls.....lb.	.81 -	.90
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Lead, tallate, 10% Pb., dms...lb.	.08½-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb.	.11¼-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb.	.11½-	—
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb.	.11½-	—
Pac Cst., ex whse..lb.	.11¾-	—
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb.	.09¾-	—
dlvd. other points....lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd Ariz., etc....lb.	.10 -	—
other points.....lb.	.10¼-	—
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb.	.08½-	—
other points.....lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb.	.08¾-	—
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb.	.14½-	.15
painters, kgs.....lb.	.13½-	.14
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.26½-	.42
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.40¾-	.50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.26½-	.42
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb.	2.75 -	—
Lemon peel, bls.....lb.	.30 -	.32
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb.	.40 -	.42
powd., bbls. .....lb.	.60 -	.68
Root, Indian, bls.....lb.	.12 -	.14
powder, bbls. .....lb.	.16 -	.20
Russian, bls. .....lb.	.12 -	.18
Spanish, bls. .....lb.	.12 -	.16
Turkish, bls. .....lb.	.13 -	.15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04 -	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton.	6.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va....ton.	7.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	9.25 -	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Cedar Hallow, Pa....ton.	8.50 -	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton.	6.00 -	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton.	7.65 -	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	6.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	7.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	6.00 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	6.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Longview, Ala.....ton.	6.00 -	—
Manistique, Mich....ton.	6.00 -	—
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.	7.50 -	—
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton.	7.50 -	—
Menominee, Mich....ton.	6.00 -	—
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Newala, Ala.....ton.	6.00 -	—
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.	7.65 -	—
Riverton, Va.....ton.	7.65 -	—
Rockland, Maine....ton.	8.00 -	—
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Sherwood, Texas....ton.	6.00 -	—
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.	6.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	7.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	7.00 -	—
York, Pa.....ton.	7.50 -	—
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton.	9.00 -	—
Annville, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton.	9.00 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio.....ton.	8.50 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.	10.00 -	—

Lime, hydrated, Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va...ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.....ton. —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[9] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).

Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 7.85
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.45
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.15
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.59.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah., Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.4
Lithium fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -33.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .90 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .58 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .06 - .09
Stearate, ctns.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.32.00 -33.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .28 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[9] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 20-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati...ton.62.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,8] E. Africa, 28% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.58.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[9] com'l, bbls., works.lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .25 - .30
Chilean, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 8.00 Nom.
synthetic, tech, cns.....lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.20
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .75
30%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms.....lb. 1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —



brilliance–uniformity THROUGH LABORATORY CONTROL

WECOLINE
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS

CAPRIC
CAPRYLIC
LAURIC
COCONUT
PEANUT
CORN
SOYA
LINSEED
STEARIC
OLEIC

SERVING THESE AND MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES
ALKYD RESIN • SOAP • COSMETICS
DRY CLEANING • RUBBER COMPOUNDING
TANNING • TEXTILE

On parade and in chemical processing, BRILLIANCE and UNIFORMITY make the difference between outstanding or mediocre achievement. The BRILLIANCE and UNIFORMITY of Wecoline Distilled Fatty Acids enable you to meet and *maintain* rigid quality standards.

Our experienced Laboratory Staff is available for the development of distilled fatty acids to meet your specific requirements.

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Main Office: 15 East 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.
Chicago: 919 N. Michigan Ave. Boston: Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Factory and Laboratories: Boonton, N. J.

Methanol, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼ - —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10¼ - —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .12½ - .16¾
1-9 dms.....lb. .14¼ - .17¾
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¼ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11⅛ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09¼ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .62 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .63 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Aris., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .53 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .64½ - —
Zone 2.....gal. .67 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .56 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½ - —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Aris., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .48 - .51
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .47
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .34 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
Methyl chloride, refrig., tanks, service men and consumers..lb. .34 - .40

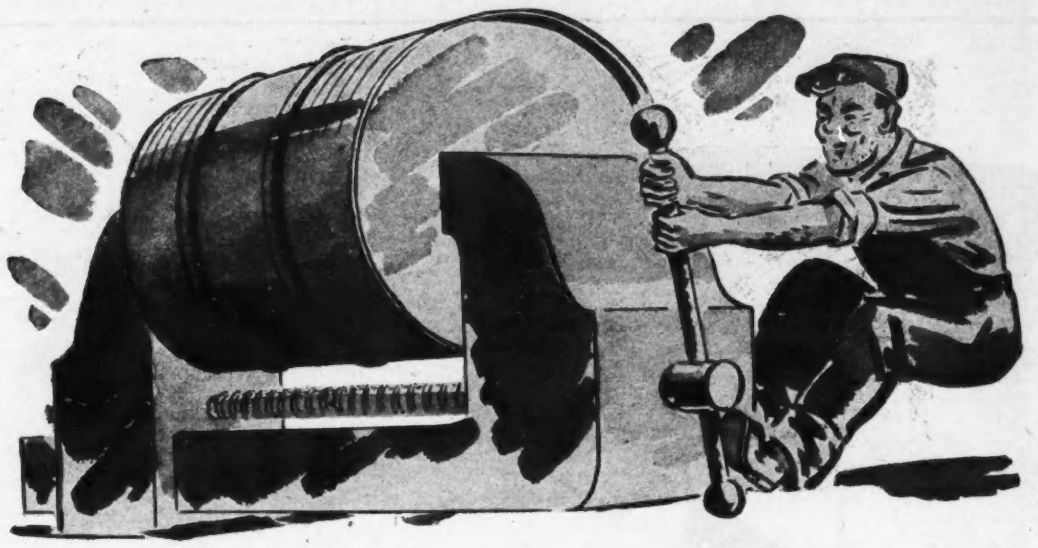
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .56 - .65
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms. works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .16 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylenecamlin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).

Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11⅝ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½ - .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -33.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾ - —
Mica, wet-grd. wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allds. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½ - —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. 15¾ - —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .21½ - .22½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23½ - .24½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .16 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½ - —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.30.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.00 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .90 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 5.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 6.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .97 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .12
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. 55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00



HOW TO CLOSE DRUMS WITH A VISE

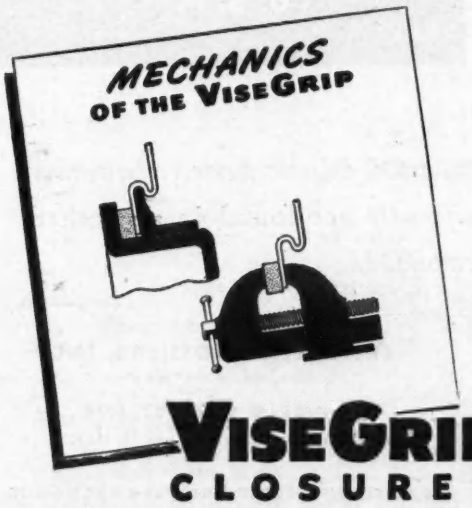
IF you can get a vise that is big enough it can be done—*we guess*. . . . The drums are filled in the usual way. The openings are then closed with some kind of a stopper. The drums are ready to be lifted into their vises—and you had better get somebody else to do that. Then just run up the screws until the vise jaws tighten on the drums. Then ship them. . . . The job will be an awkward one, and it will be a little hard on the boy who puts the filled drums into the vises. But—those drums will *stay* closed, until somebody opens them.

We don't expect you to act surprised when we tell you that we have a much more simple way to close drums with a vise: *Build a vise into every drum.*

Drums that are equipped with our VISEGRIP Closures are closed with a true vise. The drum metal is gripped between the flange and plug of the closure in a leakproof vise action.

The illustrations at the left show the closing action clearly. The two jaws of the vise grip the metal . . . the tighter the screw is turned, the tighter the clamp on the metal . . . but the clamp is always on the metal, not one jaw directly against the other . . . the single seal is a superior seal . . . multiple seals are presented as multiple safeguards against leakage, without mechanical basis for such claims.

Every drum manufacturer and many can companies in the United States are equipped with Rieke dies and stocks of VISEGRIP fittings. They will build VISEGRIP Closures and the *standard* synthetic gaskets into the drums and cans on your orders.



VISEGRIP
CLOSURES *developed and produced by*
RIEKE METAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
AUBURN, INDIANA NEW YORK, N. Y.

Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12⅝
oriental, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
yellow, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .38 - .38½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .30 Nom.
Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dem., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .02 - .02½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .061 - .066
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0625
crude, dmn., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .00½- —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .00¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dmn., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dmn.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .39
Salt, bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dmn., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 95 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dmn., works. tlb.11.00 -11.30
Nikethamide, bots., chys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dmn., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dmn., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.105.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dmn., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dmn., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dmn., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .50 - .53
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bgs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dmn., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dmn., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dmn., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dmn..lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dmn.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Oil, bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns...lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.58 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dmn., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dmn.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns...lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Oil, calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -30.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .12 - .13
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Cardamom, bots.....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Castor,[1] blown, rct. dmn., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dmn., c.l.....gal. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .1450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dmn., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1985- —
unbodied, dmn., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1885- —
No. 3, tech., dmn., c.l....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (49% fat), dmn., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11
75% (68% fat), dmn., c.l..lb. .12½- .13⅝
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13⅝
80% (68% fat), dmn., c.l..lb. .12⅝- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dmn..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., dmn..lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dmn.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0385- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0625- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0625- —
rct. dmn.....lb. .0625- .0675
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0695- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dmn....gal. .89 - .90
tanks .....gal. .86 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dmn..gal. 2.15 - 2.25
Coriander, bots.....lb.15.50 -22.50
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dmn., l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .06½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12½- .13⅛
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., dmn.....lb. .16⅜- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dilleed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver,[1] dmn., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.18.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%- 42% ester, cns..lb.11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.13.75 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 2.60 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....bl. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.42.00 -52.00
Lemongrass, cns., dmn.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dmn., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1650
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dmn., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1420- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.35 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 2, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal. .15 - .16
145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .26½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 8 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dmn.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

If it's LEMON flavored—

IT'S 4 TO 1 THE OIL IS EXCHANGE!

More than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil.

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your assurance that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *flavor...clarity* and *uniformity* not found in any other Lemon Oil.

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
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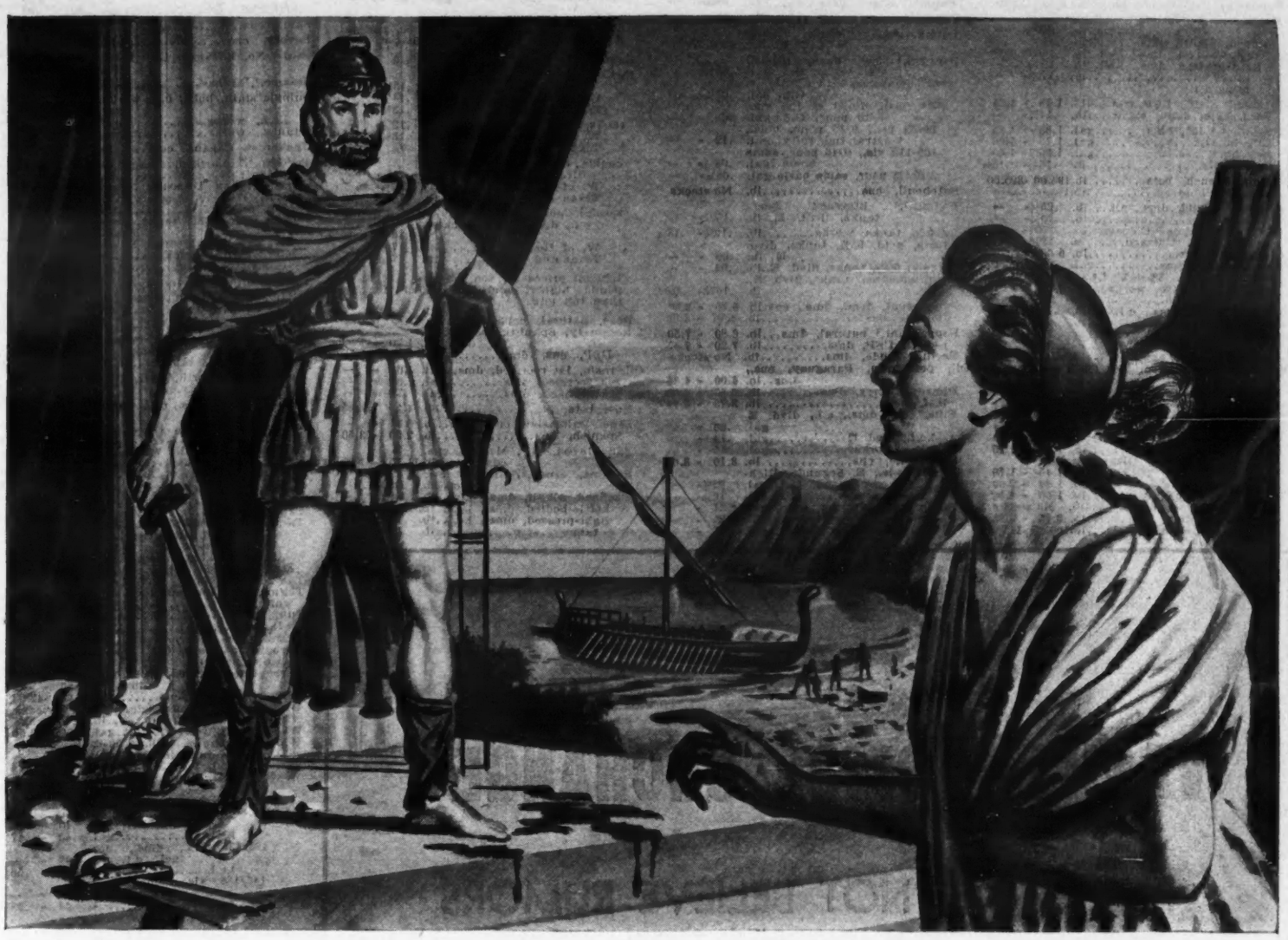
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.



OPD—7-8-1946 27

Ulysses Cleans House

AFTER slaughtering the suitors of his wife, Ulysses recognized the need for a cleanup and called "Quickly, O Dame, bring fire so that I may burn sulfur, the cure of ills!"

Sulfur was then used as a fumigating agent, for Homer speaks of the "pest-averting sulfur" and the "divine and purifying Sulfur."

Known since remote times, sulfur was regarded by the alchemists as the principle of combustion. Sulfur is a poor conductor of electricity and becomes negatively electrified by friction. Insoluble in water, sulfur melts at 119° C with boiling point of 444.6° C, burning with a characteristic blue flame.

For over seventy-nine years, Mallinckrodt has specialized in the development and manufacture of such **sulfur compounds as Ammonium, Calcium, Potassium and Sodium Sulfite; Meta Bisulfites; and Bisulfites. For Sulfur products of dependable uniformity and purity, specify MALLINCKRODT.**

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

79 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.

CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL

UNIFORM • DEPENDABLE • PURITY

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white)
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0690- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14½- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.80 - 1.85
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.55 - 1.60
pure, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -225.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.195.00 -200.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1276- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 6.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 8%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l...lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (69% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs....lb. 2.35 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0925- —
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0885 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 6/10 pour, G.S..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .05¼- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¾- .13¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1575- .1575
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 2.25 - 2.50
import, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.80 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.85
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Oil, petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 5.75
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .95 - .97½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —

Oil, putty, tanks, same basis.gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .25 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .13 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16¾- —
special, non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17¾- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —
Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms..gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .69 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.11.15 -11.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .023 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1900- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1200- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —

Oil, sassafras, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.30
artificial, dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .21 - .23
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1200 -.1225
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks....lb. .1200- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1200- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06¼- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1260- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1240- .1247
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 33°, dms....lb. .1445- —
natural, 40°, dms.....lb. .1510- .1511
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1425- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1420- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Oil, tall,[1] crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.00 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.56.00 -58.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.65
white, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .35 - .39
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.37.50 -43.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms...lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., incl., c.l..gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .41 - .45
USP, 50/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dms., dm. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .53 - .56
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .59
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .59 - .63
225/245 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .71
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco.gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.19.00 -24.50
first, bots.....lb.14.50 -19.50
second, bots.....lb.11.00 -14.50
third, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
Olivine spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.12.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.12.50 -12.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¾c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin, toner[3].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .43 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[3] bbls., bgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13½- —

VANILLIN PRICE UNCHANGED

PLEASE DO NOT BELIEVE RUMORS

Until We Notify You Either by Direct Mail or Through These Pages, Our Price on Vanillin Remains Unchanged.

This Will Be Our Price Policy On All Commodities. Increases, If Any, Will Be Due to Material Costs Beyond Our Control.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, mineral, smaller lots, Ala., etc.	lb.	.14½ - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.14½ - —
other points	lb.	.14 - —
Orange flowers, cs.	lb.	.46 - .48
Orange peel, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.13½ - .13¾
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13½ - .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.	lb.	.09½ - .10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.43 - .44
Verona, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 - .47
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloraniliin, dms.	lb.	.69 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.25 - .27
Orthocresol,[9] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½ - .19
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - .18½
29° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½ - .17
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobensene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ - —
Orthodichlorobensene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobensene, dms.	lb.	.18 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
small lots, works.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00 - —
smaller lots.	oz.	7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[4] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .37½
Portugese, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40¼
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.43 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.	lb.	.41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1645- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1545- —
Paradichlorobensene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½ - .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼ - —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0620- —
123-124 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0620- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0588- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0615- —
133-134 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.0610- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.	lb.	.1060- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.		
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.21 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12 - —
10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works.	lb.	.41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.80 - .82
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.59 - .60
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - —
Penicillin,[6,8] ampule, per 100,000 units.		.60 - .75
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller containers.	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 2.	gal.	.19 - —
28°-30°, laboratory grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.07½ - .07¾
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .15¼
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.15¾ - .16¼
25 to 49 bgs.	lb.	.16¼ - .16½
5 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.16½ - .17
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	.48 - .49
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point.	lb.	No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Mexican, long	lb.	.43 - .44
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.	lb.	.33 - .33¼
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.25
imported, USP, bls.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0772- .0800
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0676- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0850
Zone 2, same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.	lb.	.0926- .0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (II) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

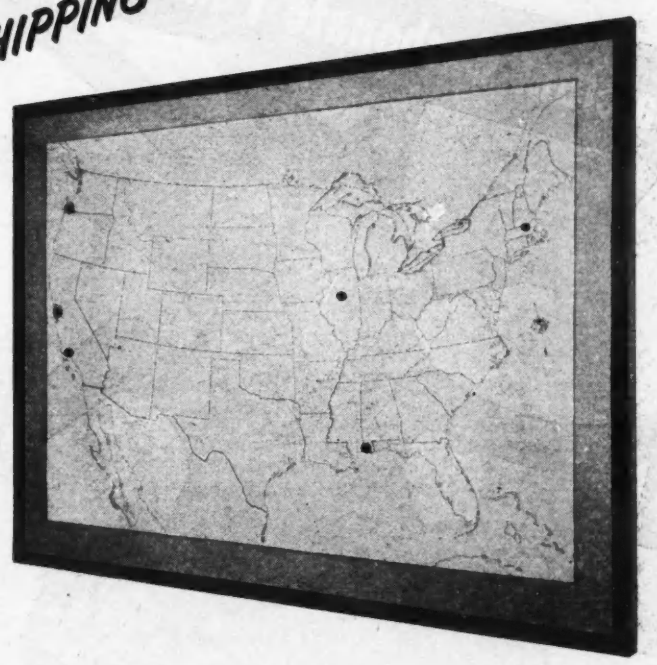
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.031 - —
golden topas, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.033 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l	lb.	.025 - —
USP, amber, non-ref. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½ - —
l.c.l	lb.	.04½ - —
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾ - —
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼ - —
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¼ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¼ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	1.62 - 1.66
Illinois	bbl.	1.47 - —
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.42 - 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.96 - 1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.95 - 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower fields	bbl.	2.98 - 3.10
Upper field	bbl.	1.41 - 2.75
Texas, East	bbl.	1.35 - —
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.16 - 1.58
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.11 - 1.35
Panhandle	bbl.	.90 - 1.32
West	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	.95 - 1.35
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —

Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.56 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
40°-73° C, 10-gal., cns., divd., E.	gal.	.58 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29 - —
Fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2.	gal.	.04¼ - —
No. 3	gal.	.04 - —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.057 - —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.25 - —
light	bbl.	1.30 - —
diesel	gal.	.04¾ - —
range	gal.	.05¾ - —
Group 3, No. 1.	gal.	.04¾ - —
No. 2, straw.	gal.	.04½ - —
No. 3.	gal.	.04 - —
range	gal.	.04½ - —
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	1.23 - —
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04¾ - —
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04½ - —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½ - —
No. 3	gal.	.04 - —
No. 6	bbl.	1.18 - —
range	gal.	.04½ - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.0667- .06925
No. 2	gal.	.0625- .06875
No. 3	gal.	.0625- .06875
36-40 gravity	gal.	.05¾ - .06¾
bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.62 - —
Fall River, Mass.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.62 - —
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.735 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.62 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.72 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.765 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.63 - —
Tiverton, R. I.	bbl.	1.735 - —
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.62 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.13 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11½ - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾ - —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾ - —
San Francisco	gal.	.11¼ - —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 165-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼ - —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼ - —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼ - —
312-406 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
363-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06¼ - .06½
Gulf coast, tanks.	gal.	.06¾ - —
Jankwagone, Baltimore.	gal.	.1210- —
Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1480- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1180- —
Detroit	gal.	.1320- —
Hartford	gal.	.1490- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.13 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —

"Just look at the locations of those six Bemis Multiwall plants!"

"Yes, that's another reason IT PAYS TO BE A BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING SACK CUSTOMER!"



The strategic locations of the six Bemis Multiwall plants mean quick service to all sections of the country. • And that's not all . . . working as a team, these plants support each other in filling the needs of Bemis customers. In emergencies, the plant with which an order is placed can depend on five other Bemis plants for assistance in meeting scheduled shipping dates. Such advantages are why folks say: • "It pays to be a Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sack Customer."

Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sacks

6 PLANTS

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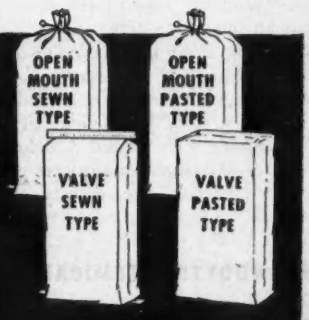

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Pittsburgh	gal.	.125 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1230- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco,	gal.	.12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½- .07½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.18 - .225
No. 30, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.17 - .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.17½- .220
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.23 - —
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.41 - —
Richmond	gal.	.11¼-
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery, Willbridge, Ore.,		
Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10 - —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½- .07½
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1530- —
Newark	gal.	.125 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco	gal.	.25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½- .07½
Stoddard (Nu-Sol), at refinery —		
California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.07½- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Chicago	gal.	.12½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1530- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.11 - —
New York	gal.	.11 - —
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, at refinery, Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Toluol, tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.27 - —
Xylol, tanks, divd. B.	gal.	.26 - —
Sulphonates, 65% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09½- —
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.76
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl, bots.	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.85 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -13.00
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.60 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	3.00 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.60 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.60 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
Finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.50 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	6.00 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.15 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	5.35 - —
Refinery, grd., 31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.45 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.70 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	6.20 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½- .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .25½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, divd. E.	gal.	.31 - .37½
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, divd. E.	gal.	.27 - .30
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works,	lb.	.06½- —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	10.50 -10.70
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.19 - .20
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.23 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.24 - .26
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .27½
Dutch	lb.	.28½- .29
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Swedish, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
Potash abietate	lb.	.60 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.10 - .21
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.		
Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi.	lb.	.1615- —
Bromide, USP, gran., 600-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	9.21 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.69½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.06½- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.06 - —
solid	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03½- .03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- .06¾
Chromate, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .39
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb	.119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .13
expert, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.14 - .13

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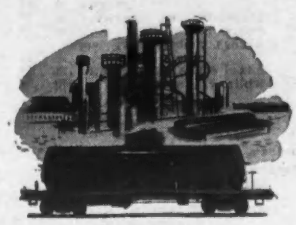

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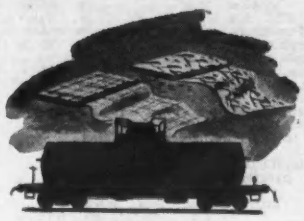
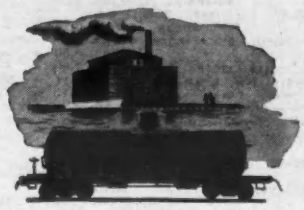


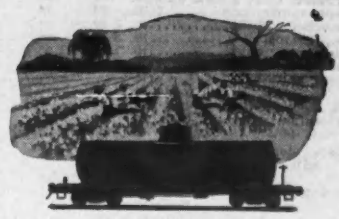
CAUSTIC SODA

Heavily insulated steel car, with or without heater coils, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity. Usually specially lined.



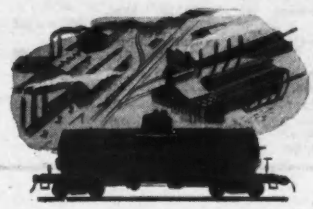
CHLORINE

Insulated, welded car; built to withstand pressure up to 500 pounds; 15 or 30 ton capacity.



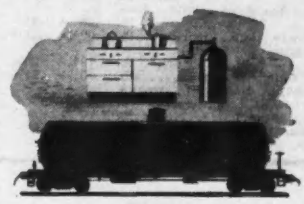
COTTONSEED OIL

Clean, steam coiled car of 8,000 gallon capacity.



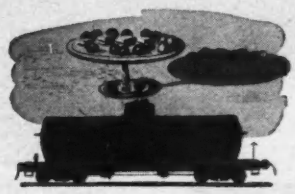
FUEL OIL

Steel car, steam coiled, 8,000 to 12,500 gallon capacity.



PROPANE

Heavily constructed car, welded and insulated. Built to withstand internal pressures to 300 pounds. Capacity 10,000 to 11,000 gallons.

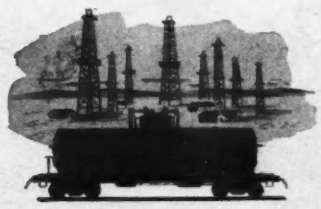


GLUCOSE

Clean, steam coiled with heavy truck capacity. Usually lined with aluminum paint.

LUBRICATING OIL

Steel car, with steam coils, single or multiple compartment; usually 8,000 gallon capacity.



MURIATIC ACID

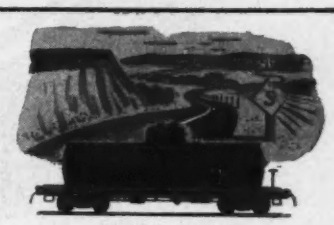
Car lined with pure or synthetic rubber; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.

ACETIC ACID

Aluminum Car, 8,000 or 10,000 gallon capacity.

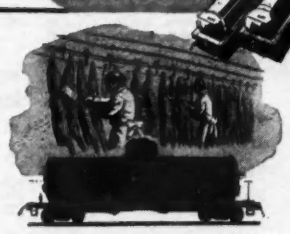
GASOLINE

Clean car, 6,000 to 12,500 gallons; single or multiple compartment.



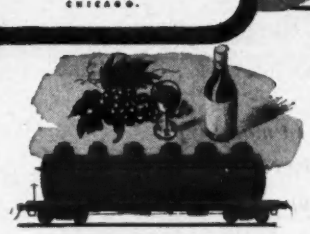
ASPHALT OR TAR

Heavily steam coiled car; with 2 or more inches of insulation; steam jacketed outlet; 8,000 to 10,000 gallon capacity.



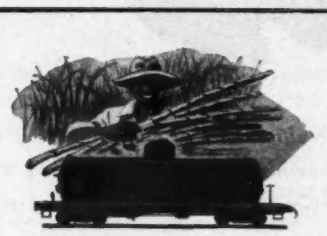
LARD

Clean steam coiled car, usually of 8,000 gallon capacity.



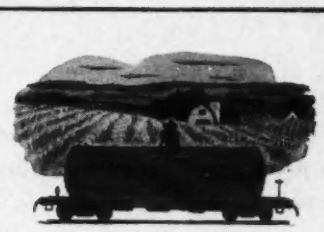
WINE

Insulated car with one to six compartments. Interior coated to preserve quality.



MOLASSES

Steam coiled car with heavy capacity trucks; 8,000 gallon capacity.



SULPHURIC ACID

Heavily constructed steel car with heavy truck capacity. Equipped to unload through dome.

Potash, chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. .83½- .85½
powd., 5c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .84 - .86
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .20 - —
20% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .63½- —
granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potasi prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 5c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., obln., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19½- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .58
Yellow, bbls.....lb. 16 - 17

Potash, ricinoleate, tech., bbls.. lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis..ton.39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70
Tricyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.96
Potash-magnesia sulphate,[6] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.28.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .45
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75

Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3 ..gal. .08¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works, gal. 6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.00 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33½- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, ton lots. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol[6]).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.80
No. 2, 200 mesh, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —

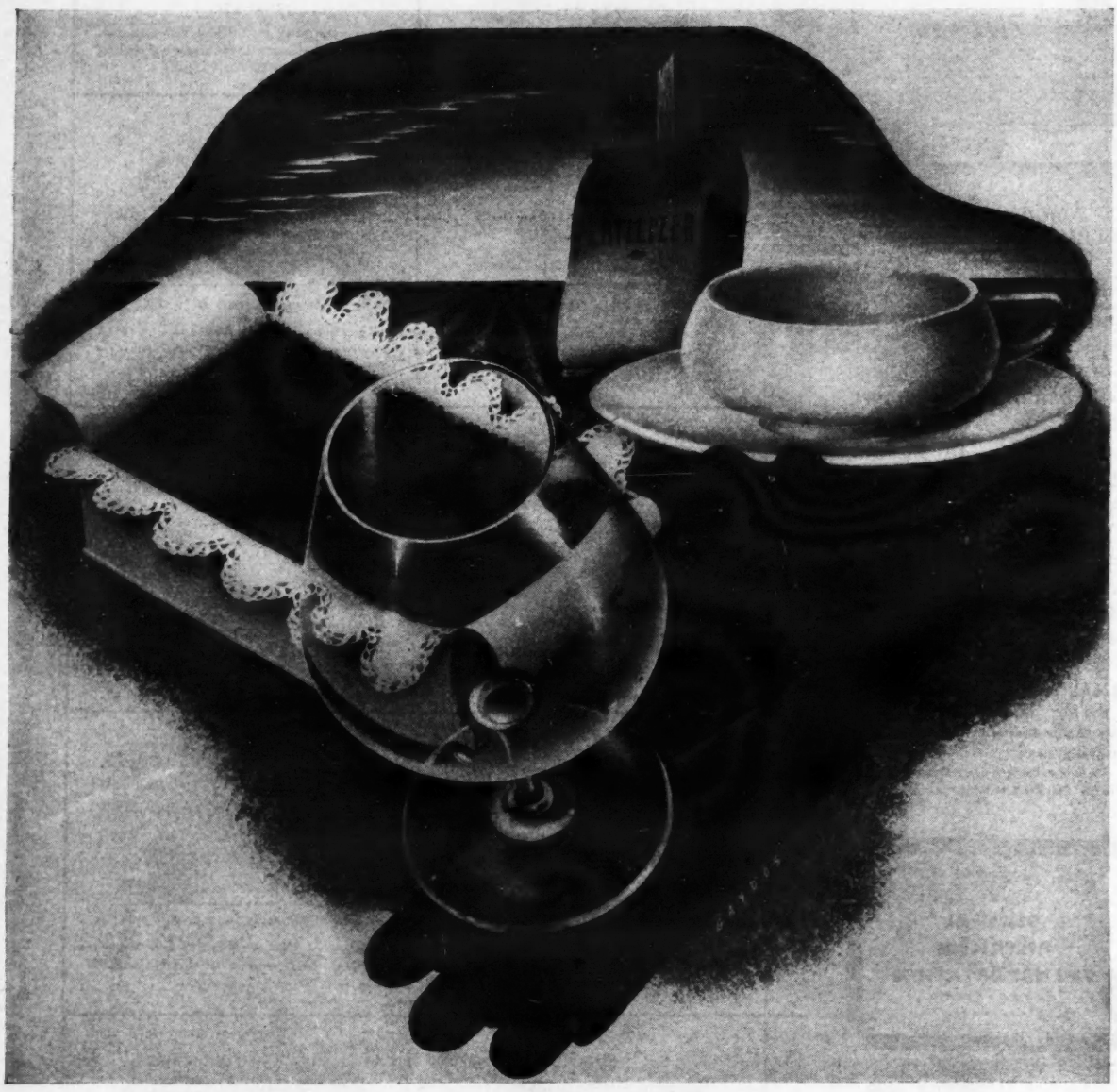
Pyrophyllite, standard, 325 mesh, same basis..ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .065375
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .066125- .070625
Dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04575- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.93.00 -100.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinaldine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
powd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochlorides, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .69½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Quinine salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.. 100 ozs.oz. 80%- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .34½- .36

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines; Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Cadmium, selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .09¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.35 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls. works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange)
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.



Highly essential are the diversified uses of carbonate of potash. In many types of products it provides a quality or combination of qualities that make for complete effectiveness and basic value. Among such products are glass and ceramics, soaps, fertilizers, tanning materials, chocolate "dutching" processes, engraving and lithography. As the pioneer producer of carbonate of potash in this country and for several years the only American producer, Niagara offers you the benefits of experienced counsel and advanced knowledge in using carbonate of potash to obtain the most economical and satisfactory results.

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Niagara Alkali Company

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE • NIAGATHAL

60 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 6%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0345- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0365- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .25 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works..lb. .94 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .28½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .30 - .45
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb .12½- .15
Resin, gum—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.67 - 6.70½
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.82 - 6.85½
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.67 - 7.70½
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.50½
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.71½
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - 7.69½
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.66 - 7.69½
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.77 - 7.80½
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.73 - 7.78½
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.70 - 7.75½
WG, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.93 - 7.96½
WW, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 8.23½
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 8.23½
wood,[1] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
I, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.35 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.12.05 -14.50
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.15 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
..c.l., mines.....ton.27.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.39.50 -40.00
not NF, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
fair, bls., futures.....lb. .18½- .19
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .37½- .38
Greek, bls. .....lb. .20 - .20½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .23
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Savory, Calif., bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns....lb. 1.80 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .44 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .31¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .20 - .21
siftings, bgs.....lb. .15 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
2, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .42½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bois., 1,000-lb. lot. lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .42½- —
Chicago .....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .83 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,000 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¼c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 2c. more.

Shellac, D. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4600- —
Garnet, 200 bgs.....lb. .3800- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. [1]Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -30.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -35.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- .37
Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,500-oz.c.l lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47¾- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47½- .47¾
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .25 - .41
Potsinate, USP, bots., dms..oz. .288 - .333
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .06 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .09
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .23 - .29
crushed, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
cut., dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd.....lb. .10 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l, works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Soda arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, 2c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.18
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

When your new product development or new process calls for the use of alkalies, SOLVAY, the largest makers of alkalies in America, is a source you can trust. The quality of Solvay products—backed by intensive research and extensive experience—has resulted in 65 years of continuous leadership in our field.

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SOLVAY

Industry's source for quality alkalies

Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Mo., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98° Gtn.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluorids, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb 13¼- 14

Soda, bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. 25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash

Soda, chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[1] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .03½- .03¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .30½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .03½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
85%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .069 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .83 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .67 - .70
c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 60c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.13 - 3.67
dms., jars.....lb. 3.45 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .043- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0495- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.50
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... ....100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .65 - .90
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.90 -11.50
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.50
flake, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.35
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .109 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher. USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .83 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., Sesquicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
62°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .27½- .30½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .23 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

For Fat-Splitting by the TWITCHELL PROCESS

Announcing IMPROVED NEO-KONTAKT SPECIAL and LIQUID KONTAKT

Both Neo-Kontakt and Liquid Kontakt, long the most efficient of the reagents used in the "Twitchell" process have been improved. Both are immediately available in carload quantities or less.

Characterized by a high sulfonic content, either of these reagents is recommended for splitting high grade fats where color retention and unsap are important. Both work equally well on low grade oils and fats.

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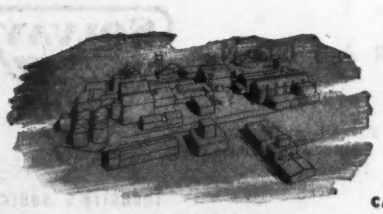
Check these advantages:

1. Lighter-colored fatty acids
2. Low unsaponifiable content of F. A.
3. Low ash in glycerine
4. Faster splitting (reduced time)
5. Lower splitting costs
6. High sulfonic content
7. For hydrolysis of all fats*
8. Free flowing—easy to handle

*KONTAKT DP available for fast economical splitting of low grade fats and acidulated foots.



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STEARIC ACID • OLEIC ACID • ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS • TWITCHELL PRODUCTS • PLASTICIZERS

Soda, sulphohydrate, liquid, 86%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09 - —
liquid, 86%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .08½-
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls..... lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,9] tech., kgs..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equid..... lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .23
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works..... gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½-
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton. 59.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..... lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .20½- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls..... lb. .38 - .42
Sviksnard root, bls ..... lb. .43 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls..... lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs..... lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.93 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.57 - —
powd., bgs..... 100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago ..... 100 lbs. 4.68 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l..... lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Rice, bgs., c.l..... lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs..... lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs..... lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bocs..... lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls..... lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls..... lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs..... lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs..... lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms. lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls..... lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls..... lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls..... lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila. lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots..... lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works..... lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots..... oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots..... lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
fb. dms., works..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs..... lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs..... lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Chloride, 35-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works..... lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars..... lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .19½- —
No. 2, bbls..... lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. ..... lb. .11 - .19½

Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 20% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltc..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .91 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 65½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $5.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 45% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 63c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 45% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25

T

Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.50 -34.50
l.c.l., works..... ton. 16.50 -36.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 37.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works..... ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 15.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.65 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l..... ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks..... lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose..... lb. .08½- —
special, loose..... lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l..... lb. .10 - .10¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls..... lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 + 7.50
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] bgs..... lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bxs..... lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .28½- .30½
l.c.l., works..... gal. .28½- .32½
23%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l., works..... gal. .32 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. 87.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton. 125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs..... lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. ..... lb. .46½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52½- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.... lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., South..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South..... lb. .12 - —
pure, dms..... lb. .94 - .99
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms..... lb. .63 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .09½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works..... lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms..... lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..... lb. .34 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Thiourea, CP, dms..... lb. .35 - .38
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —

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Once again Whittaker can meet your requirements for *any* grade of imported talc.

Yes, these are the same high quality talcs you were getting before the war. They have excellent "slip", good color, and are available for prompt importation. Place your order with Whittaker with full assurance of getting talcs that are laboratory tested for uniform high quality.

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PHILADELPHIA — R. Peltz Company
CLEVELAND — Palmer Supplies Co.
NEW ORLEANS — E. W. Ortenbach
TORONTO & MONTREAL — Richardson Agencies, Ltd.

® 1889

Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[2] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[2] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[16].....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian.....lb. .65½ - —
Straits.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[2] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .36
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15½ - .15½
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd.lb..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16½ - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½ - —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½ - —
magnesium base,[1,4] divd...lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.20
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 3°, indust., dms., return, wks gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnesqua, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1°, nitration, ret. dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnesqua, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Tetaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd..lb. .45 - .55
dms., l.c.l., divd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07¼ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½ - —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .20 - .20½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, in lb..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in lb..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .19½ - .20
Haitian, bls.....lb. .14½ - .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½ - .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l.....gal. 1.07 - —
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .96 - —
Wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East. gal. .99 - .99
tanks, East.....gal. .74 - .75
Sulphate, ret. dms.....gal. .65 - .70

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[4] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
Import, pure, cs.....lb. .13 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea, frt. comp., fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3.ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.98.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3. ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 62% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .05875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .68 - .69
Indian, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,6] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.62.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.62.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.55.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.57.50 - —
Wattle bark, extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .05½ - .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .04½ - .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595 - .05845
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0572 - .0597
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.....lb. .68 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .68
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .51 - .53
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .59 - .61
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .63
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .87
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.72
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. 1.85 - 1.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.87

Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.

SUPERIOR QUALITY VITAMINS

---- BY THE TONS

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Wax, ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .13½
132°-140° m.p., bgs. .13
138°-142° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .22
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-176° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns. 80 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 80 tons, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-198° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 80 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17¾
black, ctns., 80 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller bots., same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, ctns., 80 tons, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .25¾
Montan, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 160-180 F., l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
162-168 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
171-173 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .37 - .39
cakes, cs.....lb. .39 - .39

White lead (see Lead, white).

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, russed, bls..lb. .16 - .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.16.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -23.00
l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.25 -10.10
200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.00 - 9.25
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
russed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., rct. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .29 - —
West Minnesqua, Colo..gal. .26 - —
10°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
5°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .36 - —
8°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .41 - —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks E. of Omaha, frt alld..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cswt., bots., cms..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Yeast, brewer's dry, 80 B units, dms..lb. .25 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .23 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd..lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .60 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., bgs., works lb 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.. lb. .17 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .05 - —
synthetic, bbls., c.s., works. lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0710- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —

Yellow, ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- .06¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0645- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0665- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).

Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

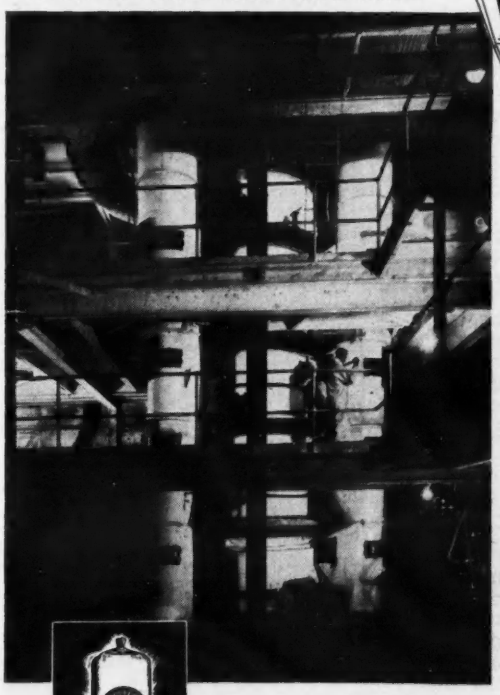
Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .49 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 6.00 -
Zinc chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- .04¾
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1185- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.65 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[4] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher, bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn. lump, precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb. .14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09¾- —
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .0585- —
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

—Continued on page 80

ST. JOE *Lead-Free* ZINC OXIDE

ABOVE: *A stope in the Balmat mine.*

BELOW: *Partial view of electro-thermic furnace.*



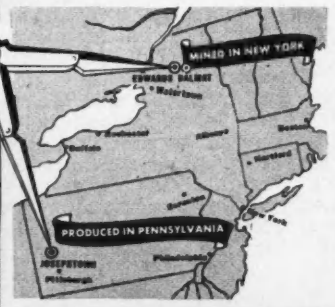
Controlled QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY from ORE to OXIDE

The ore from which St. Joe Zinc Oxides are produced originates in the northern part of New York where the St. Joseph Lead Company owns and operates zinc mines at Edwards and Balmat, St. Lawrence County.

After mining and milling, the zinc concentrates are shipped to the Company's smelter at Josephtown, Pa., where St. Joe Zinc Oxide is produced by a patented electro-thermic process—exclusive with the St. Joseph Lead Company.

This unity of control in production from ore to oxide is largely responsible for the product's exceptionally high purity and uniformity, and explains why St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides have become justly famous in the consuming industries.

From Josephtown, Pa. the finished zinc oxides, packed in paper bags and wooden barrels, are shipped to all consuming industries in the country—Josephtown being centrally located, geographically, as far as the major consumption of Zinc Oxide is concerned. In addition, stocks of St. Joe lead-free Zinc Oxides are warehoused in the principal cities of the United States.



BELOW: *Section of our Zinc Oxide storage warehouse.*

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Price-Control Passes

The farce of price-control has been ended—temporarily, at least. For the sake of honesty of purpose and distaste for self-delusion, the half-baked attempt to stop inflation by making it bypass a rock in the road should not be revived. The vetoing of the extension bill, which could have done nothing other than heap more discredit upon every endeavor to stave off inflation by governmental fiat, is the first sincere contribution to the proposals and processes by which, legislatively and administratively, it has been sought to team up the profit motive and political ambitions. Price-control, such as it was, is far better extinct.

The passing of governmentally attempted price-control puts private enterprise on a spot. Much that has been said on both sides in the now terminated, or suspended, controversy over the actual and potential effects on business of the existence or nonexistence of price-control has had little, if any, factual support. That puts it up to private enterprise to make good in its contention that price-control was more harmful than beneficial to the national economy. The other side has nothing now to defend. It can sit down and await the developing of events—always hoping for the worst.

So many things, wholly irrelevant, have been attributed to price-control, popularly typified as OPA, that the world will be a much better place now that OPA has been exterminated. The oft-heard expression that the 140,000,000 people of the country can and will do a better job of determining fair prices is now to be put to the supreme test. But, the 140,000,000 people haven't said that. They expect business to see to it that prices are fair, even though that demand that every skyrocketing agricultural product rot on the farm—with benefit of speculative heedlessness—or be distributed by governmental almoners.

Business is on trial. In large part it is taking a breathing spell. It does not want to make even really necessary advances in prices, only to cut them out in a week or so. It will do well not to make any that cannot clearly be shown to be unavoidable; because, if the 140,000,000 people deem it necessary that government step in again, the duration of that invasion will be from then on forever.

—O-P-D—

Lack of Business Sense

In addition to the fact that the basic enabling statute fell far short of its purpose because of faults of construction, the ineffectiveness of price-control has been attributable to the incompetence, theoretical and practical, of many of those entrusted with its application. That is an all too common fault in all governmental function with relation to the processes of commercial economy. Some of the longer-existent agencies of business regulation have acquired a fair measure of competent understanding, largely by means of trial and error. Some still fall short of competence from one angle or another—and some few from all. But, not many start out adequately equipped, and only a few get the proper grasp of their functions as rapidly as, for example, the War Production Board did in the chemical field.

Of course, the War Production Board had a much sounder statutory foundation than that of the Office of Price Administration on which to construct a working organization. The latter agency was reformed too frequently to permit sound organization. But, for the most part, it never appeared to be able to see the necessity of placing fundamentally revolutionary business problems in the hands of adequately competent businessmen. Perhaps, it was obliged by the discriminatory construction of its enabling acts to depart from the straight line of common-sense procedure; but, it seldom manifested any substantial inclination to stick to a definite program until forced by judicial dictum to give way. Certainly some of the many relatively small loopholes which, in the aggregate, brought about a high degree of porosity in the bulwark against inflation need never have been allowed to be made. Simple business judgment could have, doubtless would have, stopped these bulges and breakthroughs in the making.

It must be admitted that the staffing of the work of the Office of Price Administration was, at least, as inadequate numerically as it was competently. But, while numbers alone might have helped toward the checking of perimetric violations of price-control, no amount of policing could make effective the unstable, indefinite, vacillating central policy under which apparently the Office of Price Administration attempted to operate. If there ever was a convincing demonstration of the need for business in government, it was in the ineffectiveness of price-control.

—O-P-D—

A Pioneering Task

The need for real business sense and ability in governmental functioning is clear on all sides. The difficulty of introducing it is equally obvious. The reason for this is not difficult to discover in view of the fact that the head of the government is paid about as much as the manager of a fairly large department store. It does not follow that bigger pay would necessarily of itself put better men in all the public offices which should have them. But, it would bring into public service some better men. As there is no getting around the fact that putting in office men adequately equipped for the functioning in that position obligates very, very little voting support, it can readily be seen that the probability of making the pay of an office attractive to competent men is not very big.

But, business should see that businessmen occupy the offices of government in which business sense and ability are essential to the construction and maintenance of that closer and better relationship between business and government, which the ever-increasing desirability and necessity of their getting along together demands. A practicable way of doing this has been suggested by an able and observant businessman who has served as a vice-chairman of the War Production Board. This man suggests that large business corporations lower the retirement age for their executives and make it possible for them to take positions in the governmental service. It is at least implied in his proposal that the retirement be with a pension.

An able working and thinkng industrialist who retired a few years ago from an important executive position in the chemical industry proposed, in a recent article in *OPD*, an earlier retirement age and a more adequate pensioning for executives. He did not intimate that they should carry their ability and experience to the service of the public in governmental offices, but it may reasonably be assumed that he would agree with the former WPB official in that regard, even though he might be reluctant to advise anybody to take such a job under present-day conditions, because it certainly would entail a deal of pioneering work in largely unappreciative, if not antagonistic, surroundings.

One of the biggest reasons why businessmen who are financially able to take underpaid governmental positions and fully competent to fill them do not more generally do so and all too often quit such positions after a relatively short tenure is the difficulty they find in getting along with those who have grown up in governmental service — so-called "career men." The tenets and philosophy of business are different from those of officeholding. Sometimes they are diametrically opposed. So, the first step toward getting competent businessmen into the business of government is the development of harmonious beliefs and cooperative practices in all the areas of government-business relations. But, as that requires the participation of businessmen in the activities of governmental agencies, the matter takes on the uncertainty of the precedence of the chicken and the egg. The answer is that some way should be found to place and keep an increasing number of competent, experienced businessmen as hardy pioneers in public office.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

Arthur instituted a policy of placing Japan on a self-supporting basis by bringing certain of its industries up to a sustenance level, for rehabilitation those which might be expected to contribute least toward restoring any of the enemy's war potential. Ceramics was chosen as a nonwar industry.

American pottery companies were quick to react, pointing out that in past years Japan had nearly ruined the American china industry by flooding this country with cheap chinaware against which American plants could not compete because of the low Japanese wage scales. They feared a repetition of that experience, and their fears were accepted by the War Department, for the proposal has now been dropped.

WAA Has a Friend

The War Assets Administration probably ranks next to OPA as being among the most harassed agencies of the government. Like OPA, one of its greatest difficulties has been in trying to keep everybody satisfied without making too many enemies—something which it hasn't succeeded in doing too well, as is witnessed by the number of threatened and actual investigations of its operations by Congress.

It is chalking up one group as a friend, however—the medical and surgical industry. At a recent meeting here the Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee went out of its way to pass a resolution expressing its appreciation of the "extremely competent administration of the disposal of surplus medical and surgical instruments and supplies."

To those officials who have been with the agency through one reorganization after another, this was a welcome change from the brickbats that have been flying in their direction for the past year or more.

Bismuth Puzzle

Pharmaceutical manufacturers claim that they are getting the run-around from the government on the reasons for its refusal to release bismuth from the government stockpile. They are being informed by the Civilian Production Administration that the stocks are needed for the atomic bomb program. RFC says this is news to it, because it hasn't received any notice from the army that the Manhattan project needs these supplies.

The freeze on the distribution of RFC bismuth holdings has been in effect since early in May. It was imposed when strikes in the industry shut off 90 percent of the production and cut new supplies to a trickle. RFC has about 648,000 pounds of the material, which it carries on its May 31 inventory list of materials "available for distribution." The quantity is more than the pharmaceutical industry, which normally consumes between 40 percent and 50 percent of the total production, used last year.

Just when the drug manufacturers will be able to tap the government's stocks again isn't definitely known. CPA is saying that the freeze may have to continue for another two months.

Steel Released for Drums

A slight improvement is now in prospect in the situation that faces the chemical industry in the matter of steel drum supplies. CPA Administrator Small has directed steel manufacturers to ship an additional two week's supply of sheet steel to drum manufacturers, over and above the amount of sheet that is now being shipped, to take care of the needs of the chemical industry.

Several weeks ago Administrator Small directed that all the production of 16-gauge and 18-gauge drums be channeled to packers of syrups and the like, for the famine relief program. This meant that the chemical industry—the largest user of these drums—would be entirely cut off from new supplies while the order remained in effect. A vigorous protest was immediately lodged with Mr. Small by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Mr. Small's latest directive is in direct response to this protest.

Boxcars Are Bothersome

ODT is passing the word along to shippers and receivers that the critical shortage of boxcars will make it impossible to lift the wartime rule on maximum loading of such cars at any date that can now be foreseen. The requirement that the cars be loaded up to their full capacity marking is contained in ODT 18-A, and officials say that it will have to continue indefinitely.

When taken into conjunction with the heavy demurrage charges now in effect on boxcars, this comes as a blow to those small plants which can not readily consume or have storage facilities for a full carload of supplies. Before the rule went into effect, these receivers were able to take advantage of the lower carload rates on minimum carlot shipments and with the liberal "free" time allowed could get by on comparatively low freight costs. Since the order has been in effect, their choice has been either to pay higher rates on l.c.l. shipments or the higher demurrage charges.

They will have to continue to make this choice. Boxcars are in a bad situation because of the shortage of materials for repair. There were 78,000 boxcars on the repair list in one

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- Iron Oxalate
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- Niacinamide
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Heavy Chemicals

Large producers of heavy chemicals did not make any important changes in prices last week. Their policy appeared to be to stand pat and await developments regarding the actual status of OPA. There was no denying the fact that an advance was justified in some directions in order to cover the accrued increases in the costs of labor, fuel, maintenance and replacements since 1942. Consumer interest was more active with a feeling that the time was ripe for increasing inventories. Suppliers in a position to sell have taken orders specifying prices at time of shipment. At present the chlorinated solvents and metallic acids are probably in better inventory shape than most of the other heavy chemicals. There was no visible improvement in soda ash or caustic soda. Both are recovering their production slowly while pressure for shipments from the various consuming industries is increasing. Some producers viewed the overall alkali situation as worse than a week ago. Chlorine was also in low supply while the sodas depending upon soda ash remained exceedingly tight.

Copper sulphate production has increased and both plants that were on strike have now resumed operations. The settlement came at the peak of the consuming season and averted any crisis that might have developed in the agricultural movement. Export restrictions are also said to have been eased and a sizable amount has been booked for shipment to France this month. Capacity has about been restored to the plant producing white sal ammoniac and it looked as though demand would be evened off shortly. Nickel sulphate appeared to be in somewhat better shape. There was not enough to permit exports but there was less delay in domestic shipments. Too much demand exists for chlorate of soda at present although chlorate of potash has been kept in balance. No sign of easement could be traced in either carbonate or caustic potash. In general, the container shortage has remained acute while constant delays in the replacement of wornout machinery have greatly aggravated progress toward increasing production.

Thirteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,135,000 in May, showed no important change from April while inventories were down 4 percent. In comparison with May, 1945, their sales remained practically the same, but their inventories averaged 3 percent higher.

Ammonia Bicarbonate — Production has not reached normal dimensions but considerable progress has been made and most of the essential requirements have been covered. Demand from the baking and other consuming industries has continued active.

Ammoniac Sal — Maintenance of heavy demand for the manufacture of dry batteries has taxed the increaseed production of white granular. At present the market situation has been a nip and tuck affair and there has been no chance to build up inventories. This condition has restricted export trade where the inquiry is heavy. In general, production is close to capacity which suggests improvement in buying conditions later in the year.

Antimony Oxide—No easement from the tight position of this chemical could be noted. Difficulty in securing sufficient ore has held back production and the current supply is short with shipments regulated by government control.

Bauxite—In relation to bauxite ore concentrates shipped from Mobile, Ala., the Interstate Commerce Commission has amended service order 381 by substituting a paragraph regarding the expiration date of shipments. The paragraph states that the above order expired June 30 unless otherwise modified by the Commission. It is further ordered that this amendment becomes effective June 30 and that notice be served on the association of American Railroads and to the general public.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	169.3	168.5	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.3	168.5	168.5	169.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Carbon Tetrachloride — Continued available for prompt shipment although inventories have been reduced and the market position is firmer. The steady absorption of stocks has relieved the market from the pressure experienced earlier in the year.

Chlorine — Market position tight with production recovering slowly from the recent cutback. Demand has remained at normal dimensions with shipments delayed on account of the shortage of stocks and the scarcity of containers.

Copper Carbonate — Supply short and market decidedly firm. Expected to be adjusted to the higher price of the metal but no change in quotations to date. Copper chloride, naphthenate and other copper chemicals, aside from sulphate, are in a similar condition.

Copper Sulphate—Ending of strikes at the producing plants in the East and in the Southwest come just in time to meet the top demand of the season. Shipments were resumed from these strike-bound plants last Monday. It is apparent now that agricultural requirements will be satisfied and that a supply crisis will be averted. Prices have continued firm at the recent advance, with higher copper acting as a stabilizer. Producers are not figuring on any run away movement of prices if OPA is abolished but are considering a more competitive market as production increases. According to trade reports, export restrictions will now be released and it is stated that a sizable amount of tonnage will be shipped to France this month. Passing of the domestic agricultural demand in a few weeks will open the way for export business where the inquiry has been pent up over the strike period.

Epsom Salt—Technical grade is scarce at present although it is expected that production will be increased sufficiently to restore normal buying conditions sometime next month.

Nickel Sulphate—Not in very abundant supply although domestic requirements have been covered on a fairly prompt basis. Production has shown improvement over a month ago but demand has increased also and this has kept the inventory condition relatively tight. So far, there has not been much stock available for export, although according to trade reports, some shipments were recently made to France.

Potash Carbonate—Inventory position has remained tight with consuming demand too active to permit any increase in available stocks. Production is being restored slowly.

Potash Caustic—Very tight at present with deliveries behind schedule. Production better than a month ago but considerably below normal at the present time. Until domestic requirements are covered, there will not be much material available for export.

Potash Chlorate — Production has been able to hold this market in a fair state of balance. Strike-bound plants in the match industry have continued to take shipments and store the material at stock points for future use.

Salt Cake—Continued heavy shipments of this material to the paper mills and glass factories have kept stocks relatively low. Both of these industries seem to be working at capacity levels at present.

Soda Ash—Slowly increasing in production but present capacity had no apparent influence on relieving the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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tight supply situation. Industrial demand is so far ahead of output that any permanent improvement in buying conditions is decidedly indefinite. No price changes were made at the beginning of the third quarter.

Soda, Caustic—While all material possible has been shipped against existing contracts, the tonnage moved has been far short of requirements. Production is gradually increasing and so is the pressure for deliveries. Prices are unchanged and the market's supply position is definitely tight.

Soda Chlorate—Shipments have not made much progress in evening off schedules. The movement for weed-killing, dyestuffs and various other uses has overtaxed production and the market closed in a definitely tight position.

Soda Nitrite—In somewhat better supply position. There was a limitation on quantities available but combined shipments were of better volume.

Tin—Great Britain recently notified the United States Operating Committee of the Combined Tin Committee that the production of tin concentrates in Malaya during the first quarter was 802 tons (metal content). Last February a British Mission which started investigating the tin situation after Malaya was recaptured by the Allies estimated total 1946 production there at 12,500 tons. The average pre-war production was approximately 75,000 tons.

Approximately 1,340,000 tons of tin mill products were produced during the first six months of 1946 the Civilian Production Administration announced at a meeting of the Tinplate Industry Advisory Committee. Looking forward to a period of uninterrupted production, industry members predicted that the third-quarter tinplate output should approximate 900,000 tons. Practically all tinplate requirements for domestic food production and the foreign food relief program were met during the first six months, CPA said, in commending the steel industry for this achievement under very difficult operating conditions.

Acids

Acetic—Market position steady with demand active and inventories sufficient to meet demand. Production about normal with a sizable amount of recovered acid progressing.

Chromic—Supply situation seemed to be getting tighter. Increasing demand for plating requirements has accompanied the expansion in automobile production. Short stocks have put a limitation on exports.

Hydrofluoric—Inventories have met demand readily. It was stated that considerable export business could be placed if the proper kind of containers were available.

Naphthenic—Requirements are being covered on a rairly prompt basis for all grades. Shortage of paint-making materials has kept demand down from the paint industry.

Oxalic — Buying conditions have shown no appreciable improvement since the turn of the month. Producers are shipping all material possible against contracts but admit they are considerably behind contract schedules. This condition has prevented the placing of additional business where specified deliveries are desired.

Sulphuric — Market position steady with production meeting demand, in most instances, on a prompt basis. Inquiry for agriculture not as urgent as a month ago while industrial demand is expanding. Shortage of steel containers has caused some difficulty and prospects are not too bright for early improvement in the drum supply owing to the stringency in sheet steel.

Trade Briefs

J. F. Stokes Machine Company, press manufacturers, Philadelphia, has produced a 16 mm. motion picture, "Robots at Work," which depicts hand molding and manually-operated and semi-automatic presses and automatic equipment.

Plastics factory, in which United States capital is interested, has been planned for the Cali district of Colombia. It will manufacture from materials imported from the United States small articles for the domestic market and for export to neighboring countries.

Carbon Dioxide Removal Equipment Data Available

Experimental data for use in designing large-scale equipment for removing carbon dioxide from atmospheric air are contained in a report now on sale by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. Removal of carbon dioxide from atmospheric air is essential in some processes of oxygen production by low-temperature methods. The report was prepared by Norman A. Spector, Department of Chemical Engineering, Yale University, under contract with the National Defense Research council.

The primary purpose of the research program was to obtain data for the design of carbon dioxide removal equipment. A secondary objective was to gain an understanding of the manner in which transfer between gas and liquid phases occurs. It was hoped that the data would contribute to the development and extension of the theory of gas absorption.

Monsanto Names Four For University Study

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has named four industrial scientists who will be awarded leaves of absence at full salary for an academic year of study at universities of their choice. Announcement of the awards inaugurated a program, a new move in American industry, to enable scientists to renew their studies and to establish close cooperation between industry and the university laboratory.

Named to receive the awards were Louis P. Wenzell, jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Colver P. Dyer, Winchester, Mass.; Carlyle John Stehman, Dayton, O., and Eli Perry, Springfield, Mass.

Du Pont Reorganizes Chemical Laboratories

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has partially reorganized the laboratories at the experimental station, near Wilmington, where research activities of the chemical and several other departments are carried out.

Dr. A. P. Tanberg has been named administrative director of the laboratories; Dr. M. M. Brubaker, laboratory director; Dr. P. L. Salzberg, general assistant laboratory director; Dr. D. M. McQueen, assistant laboratory director; J. A. Grady, plant manager, and Dr. H. W. Gray, research supervisor.

Lemke & Co. to Buy Factory in Lodi, N. J.

B. L. Lemke & Co., New York, has signed a contract for the purchase of a factory in Lodi, N. J., to be used for the manufacturing, re-packing and storage of heavy chemicals. The building contains 22,000 square feet. Arrangements also have been made for the purchase of additional equipment, delivery of which is expected within a few months.

ACI Awards Medals To Seven College Students

The Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Chemists has awarded seven medals to university students in the Midwest. Award of the medal is based on professional and scholastic work. Dr. V. I. Komarewsky, professor of chemistry at the Illinois Institute of Technology, is chairman of the student medal award committee.

H. K. Porter Co. Relocates Boston Branch Office

The H. K. Porter Company, builders of equipment for the processing industries and oil fields, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that its Boston office has been moved from 38 Chauncy street, Boston 11, Mass., to the new location at 294 Washington street, Boston 8, Mass.

Hardinge Agitating, Clarifying, Thickening Equipment Told

Thickening, clarifying, and agitating equipment are covered in a new sixteen-page bulletin issued by the Hardinge Company, manufacturer of equipment for mines, process industries, and rock products plants, York, Pa.

FTC Appropriation

—*Continued from page 3*

industry members will be given an opportunity to eliminate unfair methods of competition through stipulation agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of trade practice rules.

Heretofore trade practice conferences have been held only when the commission received a request for rules from an industry. The commission now plans to initiate these conferences on its own motion where this means of eliminating unfair trade practice appears appropriate. This action by the commission, the President stated, would permit more prompt, equitable, and economic settlement of the issues involved than is otherwise possible.

During hearings before the house appropriations committee, Commissioner Lowell B. Mason made a strong appeal for the full $857,000 asked for, stating that it would be impossible to carry the program forward without this amount since it will be necessary to hire an additional 340 employees as investigators, attorneys and clerical help. He emphasized that "we are not trying to build up another NRA."

The house committee, in reducing the amount to $255,000 said, however, that while the aims of the program are laudable, the committee was not satisfied that much of them are not possible of attainment by differently utilizing present personnel. Moreover, added personnel requirements, the committee said, must be conjectural.

The reduced amount proposed, the committee said, bespeaks a sympathetic attitude toward the proposed program, and should enable an effective feel-your-way approach. Some actual experience later may warrant more liberal support, it was added.

Phosphatic Fertilizers

—*Continued from page 3*

the Government to build a fertilizer factory within TVA territory, or without TVA territory, passes his understanding. Anyone familiar with the fertilizer industry knows that it has been a low-earning industry for many years, he added. Anyone knows, he continued, that most of the fertilizer factories in this country have either got into great difficulty or have gone broke; and yet there is an effort to put the Government into an industry of this kind in competition with the enterprises which are trying to operate.

Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, chairman of the appropriations committee, defended the action by denying that the appropriation puts the government in the fertilizer business. It extends the Government's fertilizer business, he said, adding:—

As we all know, the government has a large fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals. This item simply adds a plant at Mobile, which is very close to the largest supply of phosphate that we now have, in Florida. The supply is even larger than the supply in Tennessee. For that reason it was proposed to place the plant at Mobile, Ala. When Mr. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation appeared before the committee, he was greatly interested in the project. As we all know, this is one of the things in which the late Senator Bankhead took a very active interest. He succeeded in having the Senate approve the project on three occasions. The house has refused it each time, but the senate has already approved it three times, and we felt that it should be recommended and approved this time. That is why the committee reported it.

Senator George replied that there is a shortage of fertilizers now, but the reason for it is a shortage of sulphuric acid, and placed part of the blame for this on the OPA. He told of a plant in Tuscaloosa, Ala., which was used by the government to manufacture powder and which is now in a standby condition and fully equipped to make sulphuric acid. The only people who can operate the plant, he stated, said they were willing to do it provided they would get a price on sulphuric acid that would enable them to pay the cost. The Civilian Production Administration was anxious to help and cooperated 100 percent. The persons seeking to operate the plant went to OPA and OPA gave an even better price than they asked, but, Senator George added, OPA said that everything must be based f.o.b. on Copperhill, Tenn. That meant that at the other plants where the same company was producing, which plants would be nearer the consuming centers, the freight would be less, but they would have to charge the same freight to the farmers as was charged from Copperhill. Of course, no other governmental agency save the OPA would have been so indifferent to the facts and so blind to the realities as to have attached that sort of condition, he said. Senator George added:—

There is a shortage of fertilizer because the present factories and plants cannot be utilized and therefore the government must build another plant. take another taxpayer off the tax list, strip the government more and more year by year of tax revenues, and strip the counties and the States also. If the federal government continues to move at the rate it is going, if the federal government pursues the course it is now pursuing, the time is near at hand when the great industries of this country will of necessity be federalized, because independent industries cannot compete with the government, and we will have a system of national socialism.

Every time a government factory is constructed to do what private enterprise can do, and is doing, it becomes more and more necessary for the government to do the whole job. We are simply crippling private enterprise and at the same time professing that we are believers in private enterprise. I undertake to say there is no necessity for the building by the government of a fertilizer plant at any point in Alabama or my state.

There was some reason for the fertilizer plant which was constructed in connection with Muscle Shoals because that plant was equipped to make nitrogen; it was equipped to make certain elements of fertilizer, and it was desired that experimentation should take place and that something be done through the government that would illustrate whether it would be possible to make fertilizer by new methods and at cheaper prices.

I am making these remarks so that the house committee will know that whatever they do with this item will certainly have some support in the senate. Furthermore, I am making this statement for the purpose of letting our own senate conferees know that when the bill comes back here even in the form of a conference report I may steadfastly object to it and oppose it, if it has this item in it.

Get New Posts

Roy B. Bradley (left) and Don McAnally have been appointed to the sales production department of the Owens - Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, to service the drug and chemical divisions. Mr. Bradley, formerly sales manager for the Charles Hubbard Drug Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has been named divisional merchandising manager, and Mr. McAnally, industrial editor for Owens-Illinois since 1943, has been assigned to publicity.

Surplus Chemicals

—*Continued from page 4*

Caffeine-sodium benzoate, ¼-pound bottles, 50 pounds (52,013).

Coaltar, crude, 1-pound bottles, 164 pounds (52,030).

Dextrose, anhydrous, ¼-pound bottles, 500 pounds (52,012).

Ferric chloride solution, 1-pint bottles, 1,716 pints (52,013).

Pinetar, 1-gallon bottles, 6,172 gallons (52,025).

Potassium hydroxide, ¼-pound bottles, 103¾ pounds (52,040).

Sandalwood oil, 1-ounce bottles, 1,916 ounces (52,022).

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 10-pound containers, 21,030 pounds (52,039).

Sodium sulphite, 1-ounce bottles, 1,560 ounces (52,025).

Sulphur, sublimed, 1-pound packages, 23,858 pounds (52,022).

Tar oil, rectified, 1-pound bottles, 4,042 pounds (52,040).

Thyroid, powdered, 1-ounce bottles, 1,027 ounces (52,025).

Wormseed oil, 4-ounce bottles, 151 pints (52,025).

A variety of chemicals is included also in the Kansas City office's sale No. 52,011, closing July 15, in which some 175 items, chiefly small lots, will be sold as one lot. In sales numbered 52,018, 52,019, 52,020, and 52,021, all closing July 17, and 52,024, 52,026, and 52,027, all closing July 22, the Kansas City office is offering various-sized lots of seventy-four items embracing laboratory apparatus and equipment of many kinds.

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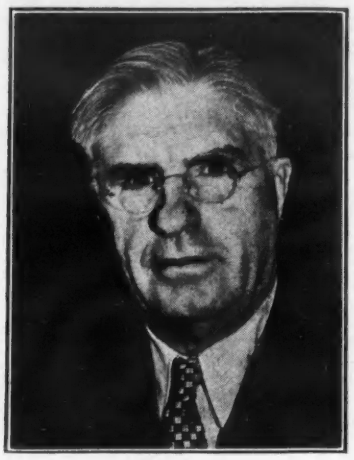
Wardenburg, Babbitt Retire from du Pont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the retirement of F. A. Wardenburg, who has been general manager of the ammonia department since 1931, and H. K. Babbitt, production manager of the special products section of the explosives department.

Walter Dannenbaum, who had been assistant manager of the ammonia department, has succeeded Mr. Wardenburg, while the special products section has been consolidated with the black powder section of the explosives department.



F. A. Wardenburg

Mr. Wardenburg joined du Pont thirty-nine years ago. He was elected a director of the du Pont Ammonia Corporation in 1924, and was named its president two years later. When it was dissolved in 1931 to become the ammonia department, he was named its manager. He became a director of du Pont in 1939.

Mr. Babbitt started with du Pont forty years ago and within two years was resident engineer at the Repauno Works, Gibbstown, N. J., and later held the same position at the Pompton Lakes, N. J., plant. He went abroad in 1911 to study explosives manufacture in England and Germany, and for seven years was manager of the Pompton Lakes works. He was manager of the special products section of the explosives department since 1934.

Mr. Dannenbaum started with the National Ammonia Company in 1914 and served successively as plant superintendent, assistant to the vice-president, executive vice-president and president and director of the company. When du Pont acquired National Ammonia in 1926, Mr. Dannenbaum became vice-president of the du Pont-owned Lazote Inc., and then the du Pont Ammonia Corporation, which became the du Pont department. He has been assistant manager of that department since 1931.

Hooker-Detrex Corp. Formed to Make Solvents

The Hooker-Detrex Corporation, jointly-owned by the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Detrex Corporation, Detroit, has been incorporated under the laws of New York State. for the purpose of manufacturing chlorinated solvents, the sale and distribution of which will be handled by Detrex.

The new companys site for manufacturing will be in the Northwest, where materials are available, and where the company will handle West Coast distribution. Civilian Production Administration approval has been granted for construction of the plant when the site is definitely selected. Production is expected to be underway late this year.

Officers of the new firm are E. R. Bartlett, president; A. O. Thalacker, first vice-president; R. L. Murray, second vice-president, and G. E. Powers, treasurer.

G.E. Chemical Dept. Names Morris Resin Output Chief

John C. Morris has been appointed superintendent of manufacturing of the resin and insulation materials division of the General Electric chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass. He had been assistant superintendent for the past year.

Mr. Morris has been associated with General Electric for eighteen years. He was assigned to the mica section in 1931 and was named assistant to the superintendent of that section in 1940. Two years later he was named assistant superintendent of the resin and insulation materials division.

Hydrogen Generating Methods Developed

OPD Washington Bureau

Methods for generating hydrogen from a sodium borohydride compound and water, developed by the Army Signal Corps for filling meteorological balloons, are described in a report released by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce.

It was found that sodium borohydride is readily hydrolyzed at a moderate rate by the addition of an acid forming compound, such as boric acid, or by certain catalysts, such as cobaltous chloride. The heat of the reaction, per cubic foot of hydrogen, was much less than when sodium or calcium hydrides were added. The resulting aqueous solution was mildly alkaline. Tablets of the compound could be handled safely with bare hands in open air.

Orders for the report should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to Treasurer of the United States.

Plastics Held No New Hazard to Firemen

No new hazard has been introduced into the work of firemen by modern synthetic resins and plastics, Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, New York, told members of the Michigan Fire College at Ann Arbor.

A number of toxic gases may be produced by the destructive distillation or partial combustion of plastics, Dr. Snell said, but all of these gases with one exception, hydrogen chloride, are also produced by the partial combustion of such familiar materials as wood leather, silk, wool and fats. All of these, as well as the plastics, he declared, give carbon monoxide as the major product of partial combustion. This gas, he added, still constitutes the chief hazard to fire fighters exposed to the fumes from a smoky, smoldering fire.

Mr. Snell concluded by saying that we hear a great deal about the dangers of new materials, when the fact is that the oldest plastic, celluloid, is the most hazardous and the newest, the silicones, melamines and Teflon, are the safest.

Calcium Chloride Report On Road Stabilization Made

Calcium Chloride Association, Penobscot building, Detroit, of which George H. Kimber is managing director, is distributing a report on "Calcium chloride in the Construction and Maintenance of Roads." The association also has available a report by F. L. Cuthbert on "Calcium Chloride in Granular Stabilization of Roads."

Soda Nitrate Imports Gained in 1945

Sodium nitrate imported for consumption in the United States from 1941-45, according to the Bureau of Mines, totaled 849,888 tons in 1945, compared with 712,434 tons in 1944, and 761,165 in 1943. Imports in 1942 totaled 899,090, compared with 610,561 in 1941.

Goodyear Names Patterson And Matthews to New Posts

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has appointed Ian D. Patterson, assistant manager of the chemical product development division, and A. B. Matthews personnel and safety manager of the synthetic rubber division.

Stearates Booklets Issued

The Witco Chemical Corporation has issued a booklet describing the properties and applications for its various stearates. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by writing the company at 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

WAA Sells Plant To Electro Metallurgical

OPD Washington Bureau

The Electro Metallurgical Company, New York, has purchased for $5,050,000, the ferro-silicon and calcium carbide plant it operated during the war at Ashtabula, Ohio, the War Assets Administration has announced. Electro Metallurgical proposes to expend $9,000,000 for the installation of a power plant and a dust and fumes control system.

WAA also announced that Batavia Metals Products, a subsidiary of the Hercules Manufacturing Company, Batavia, Ill., has leased certain scrambled facilities the parent company operated at Centerville, Iowa. The latter equipment will be operated in combination with solely-owned facilities of the Hercules Company in production of gray iron castings.

Agricultural Engineers Name Nichols President

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Mark L. Nichols, chief of research in the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture, has been made president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. A native of Bellevue, Ohio, Dr. Nichols holds a B. S. in agricultural engineering from Ohio State University, an M. S. in soils from Delaware University, and an honorary doctorate from Clemson College, South Carolina, conferred upon him in 1937 for outstanding soils research.

Britain's Mineral Deposits Depletion Seen

British Empire resources of lead and tin will be nearly exhausted in twenty years, W. R. Jones, dean of the Royal School of Mines, London, told the Royal Society's Empire Scientific Conference last week in London. He reported that American researchers are investigating the possibility of using plastics instead of lead.

Glycerin Epichlorhydrin Production Planned

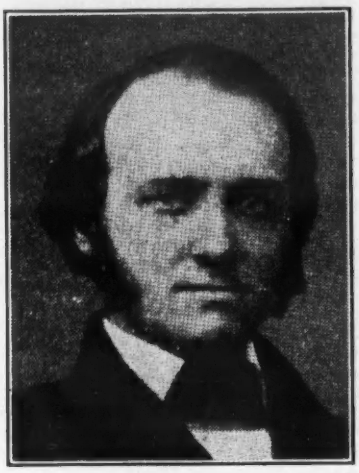
Shell Chemical Corporation plans the initial commercial production of glycerin epichlorhydrin. This will be used in the manufacturing of plastics, fumigants and industrial solvents. Shell Chemical is building new plants at Houston, Texas, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000 for the production of the new product and for increasing its output of isopropyl alcohol.

Philadelphia Quartz

—Continued from page 7

fersonville, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Rahway, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo., and Utica, Ill.

Early in the 1860's the Elkinton firm began to manufacture, under a process developed by Thomas Elkinton, son of the founder, silicate of soda for use in its soaps. Other soap manufacturers, learning of the improved qualities of soap made with silicate, turned to the Elkinton plant



Thomas Elkinton

for supplies.

The present firm name, Philadelphia Quartz Company, was first used in 1864 when a partnership was formed to produce silicate of soda in a separate plant. Soap manufacture was discontinued in 1904 and silicates of soda became the chief products.

From the original use in soap manufacture, silicates have found wide application in various industries as adhesives, detergents, binders, colloids, coagulating and deflocculating agents, protective films, inhibitors, gels. On the eve of its hundredth anniversary in 1931, the company introduced two new industrial alkalies, sodium metasilicate and sodium sesquisilicate.

Thomas W. Elkinton, great-grandson of the founder, Joseph, is now president of the company. Besides the nine plants of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, three plants located at Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash., are operated by a subsidiary, the Philadelphia Quartz Company of California, Ltd. A Canadian subsidiary is National Silicates, Ltd., with offices and plant at Toronto.

Trade Briefs

Universal Match Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., has introduced its new "Aqua-Pruf" water-resistant, strike anywhere match.

Scott McLean, formerly with the Union Carbide & Carbon Company, New York, has joined the Grant Advertising, Inc., New York.

Clifford T. Butler has been appointed superintendent of the Hercules, Cal., plant of Hercules Powder Company, to succeed Leroy P. Hall who has resigned.

Dr. Heigi Johnson, geology professor at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., has been named acting director of the university's Bureau of Mineral Research.

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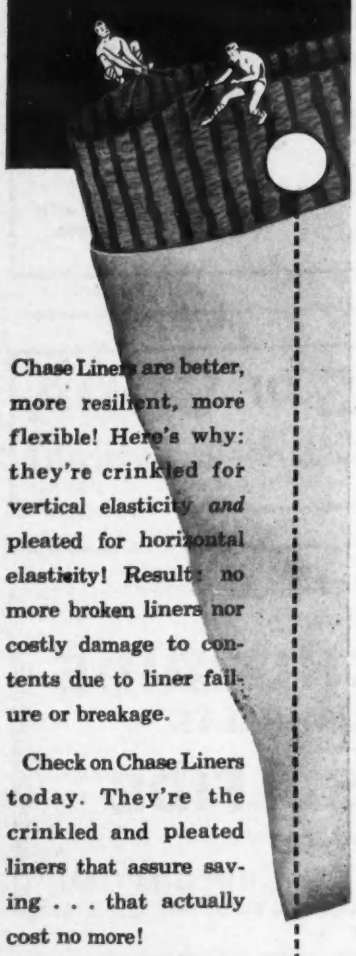

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German Research

—Continued from page 7

ican producers of other organic chemicals.

Rubber Chemicals

Data on German synthetic rubber production, including an account of German wartime research and descriptions of manufacturing methods, are contained in nine reports now on sale by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. These reports were made for the Rubber Reserve Company of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by investigators for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce.

Silicon Dioxides

A new German process for production of super-fine silicon dioxide through combustion of silicon tetrachloride is described in a report released for sale by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. The product is potentially useful as a substitute for carbon black in rubber, as a thickener for highly corrosive substances, and as a component in hard, high-temperature lubricating greases. The report was prepared by C. H. Love and Ford H. McBerty for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce.

Ferric Chloride

An unusual method of preventing ferric chloride crystals from building up on the walls of the sublimation chambers in production of anhydrous ferric chloride has been developed by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, according to a report relased for sale by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce.

The report covers I. G. Farben production of aluminum trichloride, silicon tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride, zirconium tetrachloride, and zirconium oxychloride, as well as ferric chloride. It was prepared by Ford H. McBerty for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce.

Dyeing Methods

German dyers and textile finishers in many cases ignored even simple control measures, although their methods involved complicated techniques and ingenious mechanical devices, according to a report prepared by C. Norris Rabold, investigator for the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency. His report on dyeing and finishing methods in Germany is now on sale by the OPB.

Cotton Dyeing

Secret recipes of the I. G. Farbenindustrie for dyeing cotton and rayon with indanthrene dyes, as well as other useful data on indanthrene dyes, are given in a 392-page book, now available at the cost of reproduction (photostat or microfilm) from the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce.

Paint Pigments

Unusually strong, brilliant molybdate orange paint pigments have been developed by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, according to a report placed on sale by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. The shade is so completely reproducible that no blending of the finished product is required to meet established standards.

The manufacturing formulas, a description of the equipment, and an outline of the development of the pigments are contained in a report by Ford H. McBerty, investigator for the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce. The report includes information on X-ray and physical-chemical research conducted in connection with the development work.

Cellulose Ether

A cellulose ether developed by the Germans for use as a washing agent by the textile industry is described in a report released by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce (PB-14527; photostat, $2; microfilm, 50 cents; 19 pages). The ether was known by the trade name "Tylose HBR."

Copper Contact Rectifier

A German copper contact rectifier which converts alternating current into direct current with 98 percent efficiency will be investigated by two industry experts leaving for Germany on June 19, the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce, announced today. The rectifier was developed by the Siemens-Schuckert firm, Berlin, during the war for use in electroplating, aluminum extraction, chlorine manufacture, and other electrolytic processes.

Water Repellant

A water repellant, crease resistant finish for spun rayon, developed experimentally by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, is described in a report released today by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce (PB-14525; photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents; 4 pages). Samples of the finished fabric showed low residual shrinkage in pilot plant experiments.

Phosphate Fertilizer

German manufacture of a phosphate fertilizer by heating raw phosphate, soda ash and sand in rotary kilns is described in two reports now on sale by the OPB. German claims for the product indicate that in many soils it is as good as superphosphate, and in acid soils is even better. The phosphorus pentoxide content of the fertilizer ranges from 23 to 31 percent, depending upon the phosphate rock used. About 95-97 percent of the total phosphorus pentoxide is soluble in a neutral ammonium citrate solution, according to the report.

Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers of the dry powder type, though not favored in the United States, comprised about 20 percent of Germany's fire extinguisher production in peacetime, according to a report, PB-4197, released by the OPB, which is available $8 for photostat and $1.50 for microfilm. The powder used consisted of 73.25 percent sodium bicarbonate, 25 percent borax, 1.1 percent kieselguhr, 0.65 percent soap flakes and traces of paraffin.

Synthetic Waxes

New synthetic waxes developed in Germany found practical application in the electrical industry, in emulsion form for impregnation of cloth for waterproofing and for packaging. Report No. 106, available from OPB at 10 cents, states that the waxes, which were long chain paraffin waxes normally melting at about 100 degrees Centigrade, were made by ketonizing and then hydrogenating bleached Montan wax. The Montan wax was extracted from lignite with benzene and alcohol, while chromic and sulphuric acids were used for bleaching.

Calcium Carbide

Lack of natural petroleum resources and shortage of carbohydrate material during the war, led the German chemical industry to rely on calcium carbide for the raw materials needed to make synthetic rubber, plastics and a wide variety of other chemicals, according to Report OPB-7, available at 10 cents.

Plastic Coatings

A new method of preserving food is suggested by German experiments involving the application of plastic coatings on bread and cheese, according to OPB Report No. 315, 25 cents. Bread coated with a 50 percent water emulsion of polyvinyl acetate containing various proportions of chalk, talc and lithopone showed only slight signs of interior mold growth after eight months. Cheese also was preserved by dipping in polyvinyl acetate emulsion.

Polyvinyl Ethers

Polyvinyl ethers, produced in Germany during the war, were used in large quantities as lacquer constituents, adhesives and impregnating agents. As stated in Report OPB-8, available at 50 cents, the ethers were made by continuous-process addition of alcohols to acetylene, with potassium hydroxide as a catalyst.

Trade Briefs

Frank B. Ross Company, Hoboken, N. J., has moved its offices to 6-10 Ash street, Jersey City, 4, N. J.

Oakite Products Inc., New York is making available a new Oakite pickle control for sulphuric acid pickling solutions.

Reynolds Metals Company has made its special film plant at Gary, Ind., a part of Reynolds Research Corporation, with headquarters at Richmond, Va.

Robert E. Withers, senior vice-president in charge of finance for Aluminum Company of America, retired July 1. He joined the company in 1895.

Sergeant Eugene Trask is out of the Army Air Corps after spending some months in Japan and is back on the job with Arthur C. Trask Company, Chicago.

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PHOSGENE
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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was little change pricewise in the textile and leather chemicals market last week as a result of the passing of OPA. Sellers were marking time, making deliveries against contracts and were not inclined to accept new business, preferring to await further developments in the OPA situation.

Announcement of a program to relieve the shortage of cornstarch for industrial purposes by CPA and the Department of Agriculture was received with great interest by the trade last week. Plans have been worked out to loan sufficient corn to wet corn processors by the Department of Agriculture to continue production during July on a minimum basis. Loans of corn will be based on a recent survey of corn inventories of millers. Consuming industries have been listed by CPA which are in critical need of starch and processors will use this list in basing their shipment of starch. It was estimated by CPA that the program will provide enough starch to keep essential industries running, if all inventories are kept at bare minimum.

Producers advanced quotations of cornstarch 85 cents per hundredweight, corn syrup, 42 degrees 75 cents per hundredweight in tankcars, 84 cents, non-returnable drums and 92 cents in barrels and corn dextrine 85c. per hundredweight in bags. These increases it was stated were the advances projected by OPA and were retroactive to April 11.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Production continued affected by the lack of raw materials. Demand was active, with producers having difficulty in making deliveries for prompt requirements. Market was firm.

Albumen, Egg—Business in edible grades was confined to small lots at ceilings and mainly for immediate needs. Scarcity of flour, syrup and sugar continued to affect the demand. Orders for sizable quantities, it was stated, could have shaded ceilings. Technical grades were in fair request.

Dried egg production during May totaled 17,566,000 pounds, compared with 12,906,000 pounds for the same time last year. Production consisted of 14,839,000 pounds of whole egg, 334,000 pounds of dried albumen and 2,383,000 pounds of dried yolk. For the first five months of this year, dried egg production totaled 64,528,000 pounds, compared with 77,236,000 pounds for the same period last year. Purchases of dried whole egg by the Department of Agriculture this year to June 25 totaled 62,257,000 pounds.

Dextrin, Corn—Sufficient corn will be loaned to wet corn processors by the Department of Agriculture it was announced July 1. Under the plan, the department will lend sufficient corn to wet processors to continue production at a minimum during July. This will enable processors to keep plants going which were scheduled to close by the middle of the month.

Egg, Yolk—Trading was limited to actual needs. Interest in large lots was lacking and were offered at slightly below ceilings. The scarcity of other ingredients used in the baking and confectionery industries has affected the demand for yolk. Production of yolk in May totaled 2,383,000 pounds, compared with 1,421,000 pounds during the same time last year.

Starch, Corn—Outlook for improved supply situation appears brighter as a result of the plan to loan corn to wet processors for the production of cornstarch during July, by the Department of Agriculture. This will enable processors to continue production in July, as most of the plants faced a shutdown by the middle of the month, because of the lack of corn. Producers advanced prices 85c. per hundredweight July 1, retroactive to April 11.

Starch Potato—Reports indicated that production in Maine will continue on a limited basis during the summer on government subsidied potatoes. Buying interest was active and mills were expected to be in a position shortly to offer more freely as the receipt of potatoes increase. Market was firm with prices covering a wide range from 16c. to 18c. per pound, New York basis, depending upon quantity and time of delivery.

Tapioca Flour—While importers showed an active inquiry for shipment from Brazil, trading was slow as buyers preferred to await further developments in the unsettled OPA situation. Reports from Brazil indicated a firm market there, with first grades held at 9¼c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen, egg, 8c per lb.
Corn dextrin, Br. gum, 85c. per cwt.
Corn dextrin, Canary, 85c. per cwt.
Corn starch. 85c. per cwt.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
295.8	288.4	288.4	293.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—While production has shown appreciable improvement during the past few months, supplies were inadequate to cover demand and continued under allocation. Withdrawals against contracts were in active request. Prices remain firm at ceilings.

Divi Divi—Trading was reported quiet, with some inquiry noted for prompt shipment. Offerings from primary markets continued scanty, in view of the sold up production. Prices were unchanged at prevailing levels. Imports totaled 3,014,450 pounds during the first quarter of 1946 against 1,290,780 pounds for the same period last year.

Mangrove Bark—Recent heavy imports have replenished inventories and tanners have been practically out of the market during the past few weeks. Primary markets were reported easy under increased offerings with sellers requesting bids. In the absence of trading, quotations were merely nominal. Bark imports totaled 8,131,800 pounds in the first quarter of the year compared with 9,174,250 pounds for the same time last year. Arrivals also were heavy in the second quarter with figures unavailable. Arrival of mangrove extract were placed at 9,744 pounds in the first three months of 1946, against 377,640 pounds for the same period last year.

Myrobalans—Liberal offerings and lack of buying interest continued to unsettle primary markets. Asking prices for shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. Arrivals totaled 4,380 tons during the first quarter in 1946 compared with 3,846 tons for the same time last year. Imports also were heavy in the second quarter.

Quebracho Extract—Imports aggregated 43,038,490 pounds in the first 1946 quarter, against 41,292,650 pounds during the same period a year ago. Estimates placed arrivals in the second quarter above the first quarter, with totals unavailable. Arrivals were reported at 83,048 bags at Baltimore and 58,177 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous orders. Market remains firm with demand reported active for forward delivery.

Tara Powder—Supplies on the spot were scarce and in fairly active request. Prices were well held at ceilings. Imports were noted at 1,036,320 pounds in the first quarter this year, compared with 1,214,290 pounds during the same time last year.

Valonia—Offerings for shipment have increased, but trading was restricted to several hundred tons. Prevailing quotations were still considered too high in comparison with competing materials. Last business heard was transacted in cups, 30 percent tannin at $65 per ton, landed New York. Additional offers at this figure were turned down.

Wattle Extract—An urgent demand for wattle extract attracted little selling attention at ceilings. Offerings for shipment were reported practically unavailable of late. Arrivals totaled 5,126 bags at Baltimore last week, and were consigned on prior contracts. Imports during the first quarter this year totaled 7,722,350 pounds against 6,636,040 pounds for the same period last year.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

ALBUMENS

OPD—7-8-1946 47

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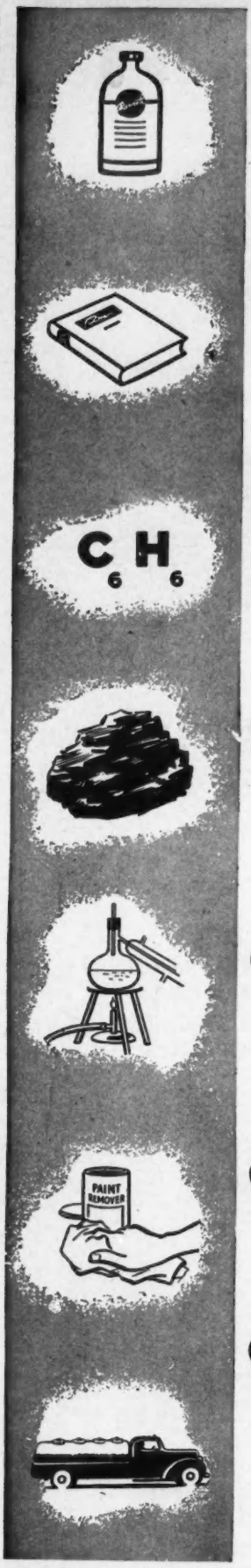
ALBUMENS

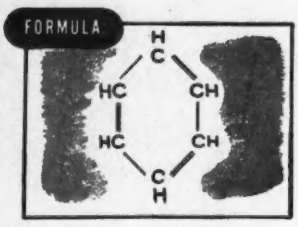
BENZOL



DEFINITION: Benzol (Benzene) is the parent hydrocarbon of the aromatic compounds. It is the basic raw material for the synthesis of many organic chemicals.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1825 by Faraday in an oil obtained by compressing illuminating gas. Hofmann found it in coal-tar in 1845. The process of recovering benzol industrially was first developed by Charles Mansfield.

FORMULA: C_6H_6



SOURCES: Benzol is obtained principally from the destructive distillation of coal. Most of the benzol produced in this operation is recovered by scrubbing coke-oven gas, while the balance is found in the portion of coal-tar that distills below 170°C.

CHARACTERISTICS: The pure product is a mobile, colorless liquid. It boils at 80.1°C., and crystallizes at 5.5°C. It is practically insoluble in water but mixes readily with ether, anhydrous alcohol, petroleum distillates and many organic liquids.

USES: A solvent for stains, coatings, and rubber cements; an essential raw material for the manufacture of dyes, tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, phenol, aviation fuel, and D.D.T.

GRADES:

	Sp. Gr.	Boiling Range
Benzol, Nitration Pure	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, Industrial Pure	.875-.886	2°C max. incl. 80.1°C
Benzol, 90%	.870-.886	Start: Min. 78.2°C 90% Min. at 100°C
Thiophene-free Benzol	.882-.886	1°C max. incl. 80.1°C

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel production did not increase last week, but it did hold at its previous level of 87.2 percent of ingot capacity. Production of coaltar chemicals made additional progress toward normal and if no unforseen developments occur, improvement should materialize gradually during the month. The passing of OPA control, temporarily at least, has not changed the situation so far. Producers are not so sure this was a "swan song" and prefer to wait out activities at Washington. Some important advances were registered but these were heralded two weeks ago to take place on July 1 and were not the outcome of the abolishment of price control. Following the advance recorded in refined naphthalene, higher prices have developed for USP phenol and anilin oil. Anilin salt did not advance. These higher prices are the direct results of increased labor and fuel costs and may be the forerunner of a gradual adjustment in some of the other important coaltar chemicals.

There was no apparent easement in buying interest. Production in most every instance is sold ahead and suppliers are not inclined to accept much new business until contract orders are brought into balance. The recent cutback in output has left a gap and there is not much chance of rebuilding inventories until the existing contract schedules are evened off. Meanwhile, stocks of coaltar bases, intermediates and dyestuffs are short. Delays in replacing worn out machinery have aggravated progress in production and the acute shortage of steel containers has delayed shipments.

Steel operations for the week beginning July 1 were scheduled at 87.2 percent of ingot capacity which is the same as in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 55.2 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,536,800 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with the same total in the preceding week and 1,613,700 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Basic Products

Benzol—Market position tight but more normal than the pervious week. Prompt shipments were available under limitation. The price tendency of the market was firm under higher producing costs although no price change was reported. Demand was active for chemical, dyestuff and cement uses with considerable inquiry for export.

Creosote Oil—Heavily sold ahead position of this market has prevented any easement in the supply. Production has improved along with other coaltar chemicals but there are no inventories and not likely to be over the remainder of the year. The railroads have booked an unusually heavy amount of creosote.

Crisylic Acid—Tight market situation has shown no indication of easement. Industrial demand has kept far ahead of production and there seems to be no chance of creating inventories in the near future. Some material is arriving from Great Britain but shipments have not been large enough to improve market conditions. Imports last week were smaller, the total being 305 drums.

Naphthalene—Higher prices for refined naphthalene are now effective although there was no increase in stocks. It was stated that so many orders are waiting to be satisfied that the restoration to normal is still indefinite. Crude remained exceedingly tight and firm with demand keeping well ahead of the current production level.

Phenol—Higher prices have been named for USP synthetic phenol. Production is booked ahead over a good part of the third quarter and buying conditions are definitely tight. The best price heard for carlots was 11¼c. a pound in drums and 10c. in tankcars. The less than carlot prices for drums ranged from 12c to 13c a pound, depending upon the seller and quantity desired. All prices are at the works. A corresponding advance in the other grades is expected shortly.

Pyridin—Both grades of this material have continued in limited supply, the refined being somewhat tighter than the crude. Production is relatively small when compared with most of the other basic coaltar chemicals and recovery is slower in being restored to normal. Prices were firm.

Toluol—Passing through a state of assimilation. Pouring of several million gallons of government surplus on the market at bargain prices recently added no increased stability to the situation. The effects are gradually wearing off but regular supplies are not thin at present and demand for home and export has been covered promptly.

Xylol—Coaltar xylol has improved its position under restoration of output. Demand for lacquer requirements has continued active and distribution while not of normal dimensions has shown considerably more balance.

Chicago, July 3.—Material in coaltar bases trade was firm to strong. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed 15c. per gallon; 2-degree toluol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

It seems as though these solvents are making slower progress in restoration of production than some of the other coaltar bases. The recent cutback drained inventories which, during most of the coal strike, were able to take care of requirements readily. Improvement was reported but the supply situation remained tight with demand fed largely from current production.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Supply situation has continued tight as contract shipments essential to the manufacture of chemicals, intermediates and resins are behind schedule. It is doubtful if buying conditions improve until production is brought in better balance with demand.

Clevis—Production has passed rapidly into consuming channels thereby preventing any accumuation of stocks. The market held the same tight position recently noted.

Fumaric—Pressure for shipments to the regular consuming trades has over-taxed production and checked any improvement in the inventory position. Demand from producers of laminating resins was decidedly heavy.

H—It was stated that sufficient orders have been placed for this acid to take care of production over the next few months. Inquiry continued active both for home and export.

Maleic—Found a stead outlet into channels leading to the synthetic resin and protective-coating industries. Production while recovering from the recent cutback is not large enough to even off current demand. The supply position was definitely tight.

Other Intermediates

Anthracene—Production while improving is below normal dimensions. Stocks at present are limited while a fairly steady miscellaneous inquiry was in the market, including the manufacturers of dyes, anthraquinone and insecticides.

Anilin—Continued advances in producing costs have resulted in higher prices for anilin oil. The best price heard for tanks is 11c., drums in car-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anilin oil, ½c. per lb.
Refined naphthalene, balls and flakes, in barrels, 1½c. per lb.
Phenol, U.S.P., synthetic, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
128.6	127. 3	127.3	129.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Toluol

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Diethylanilin—Backlog orders have been more than enough to tax current production. The supply situation is tight with continual shipments preventing improvement in the inventory situation.

Diphenyl—Short and difficult to purchase at present for specified shipments. Production said to be well covered by contracts.

G Salt—Inventories low at present with production covered by contracts for dyestuff manufacture. No immediate easement expected.

Paradichlorobenzene — Inventories of this intermediate have continued short since long before the beginning of the year. The heavy demand for insecticide uses has never been evened off. Production is recovering from the recent severe cutback and distribution is increasing but the time is indefinite as to when a normal balance will be restored to the market.

Phthalic Anhydride—Consuming demand seemed to be expanding farther from the producing limit. Output at present is taxing the crude naphthalene supply and is regulated by the amount of the basic material available. Improved activity in the automobile industry, combined with a heavy call for anthraquinone, dyes and ester-type plasticizers, is the motive power behind the current demand.

Coaltar Colors

Although shortages of essential intermediates exist, there has been some improvement in distribution. Output has increased gradually without permitting any noticeable expansion in inventories. Production in some instances is heavily under contract leaving many inquiries unsatisfied for home and export. Output of F. P. 302 naphthol in April was down substantially from the preceding month. The total registered 72,508 pounds, compared with 122,959 pounds in March.

Coaltar dyes imports by Egypt in January-October, 1945, amounted to 864 metric tons. Imports of indigo dyes in the same period amounted to 19 tons.

J.W. Porter Resigns From Ala. By-Products

John W. Porter has resigned as president of the Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, a post he held for eleven years. He has been succeeded by Phil H. Neal, formerly assistant to the president.

Mr. Porter, whose retirement was accepted at his own request, has been associated with Birmingham's iron, steel and coal developments throughout practically his entire lifetime. From auditor for the Lacey-Buck Iron Company in 1902, he successively held positions with the Woodstock Iron Company and the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company, which later became the Alabama Company—and Hammond Iron Company.

He became director of Alabama By-Products in 1932 and its president in 1935. He also was president of the A.B.C. Coal & Coke Company and the Smokeless Fuel Company, subsidiaries.

Mr. Neal has been associated with Alabama By-Products since its formation in 1920. For many years he was manager of coke and by-product sales, and was named a vice-president in 1945. He was promoted to assistant to the president in September of that year.

'Tintex' Dye Claims Cited as Misleading

OPD Washington Bureau

Park & Tilford, New York, is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of a household textile dye known as 'Tintex.'

The complaint alleges that representations made by the respondent in newspaper, periodical and circular advertising and in radio continuities mislead purchasers into the belief that perfect dye jobs may be obtained with Tintex regardless of the materials or fabrics to be dyed or the colors desired, that the work may be done for the same price or less than is required with competitive dyes, and that all dyeing with 'Tintex' may be done safely, quickly and to perfection.

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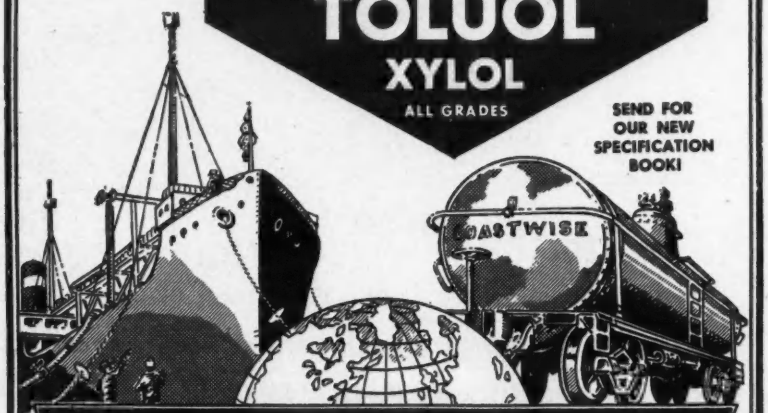

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Socony-Vacuum Makes Dehumidifying Agent

The research department of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has developed porous ceramic beads which dehumidify air to protect equipment, foodstuffs and textiles from deterioration due to moisture. The beads are being produced on a large scale for industry.

According to the company, the beads offer unlimited possibilities in a wide variety of industrial applications, including air-conditioning, maintenance of low humidity in warehouses, storerooms and the holds of ships; for the drying of oxygen and carbon dioxide; storage and shipment of medicinals, drying of solvents, and removal of moisture from air compressors.

The company also announced development of three new thiophene chemicals, including acetylthiopene, with which a large chemical company is currently experimenting in producing of textile dyestuffs.

Du Pont Develops Gas Fading Inhibitor

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has developed an antifume DE paste, a new atmospheric gas-fading inhibitor. The company states that certain dyes which previously faded when exposed to atmospheric gas fumes are given better fastness by the use of small quantities of this material. The product is applied during the dyeing operations and requires no additional equipment.

Methylisobutyl Carbinol Discussed in Booklet

Shell Chemical Corporation has just published a 38-page, plastic bound booklet describing methylisobutyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol). Copies of the booklet, number SC:46-1, may be obtained by writing to Shell Chemical Corporation, 100 Bush street, San Francisco 6, Calif., or 500 Fifth avenue, New York 18, New York.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., To Build $1,000,000 Plant

The Paraffine Companies, Inc., New York, will erect a $1,000,000 asbestos cement products plant in Redwood City, Cal., through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works. The new factory will adjoin the latter's manufacturing department.

Colombian Plastics Planned

A plastics factory in which United States capital is interested has been planned for the Cali district of Colombia, according to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The plant will use materials imported from the United States to manufacture small articles for the domestic market and for export to neighboring countries.

Plastics Described

"The ABC's of Modern Plastics" is the title of a 36-page booklet issued by Bakelite Corporation, 300 Madison avenue, New York. The booklet provides a brief outline of the origin, preparation, and uses of plastics, and of their importance.

Trade Briefs

Reynolds Metals Company has leased the Government's aluminum extrusion plant at Phoenix, Ariz.

Harvey H. Purvis has been appointed general manager of the Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation's new lumite plant at Cornelia, Ga.

Industrial alcohol output in Panama declined 500,000 liters between 1943 and 1945. Output in 1943 amounted to 1,323,512 liters, decreasing to 1,245,195 in 1944, and further to 820,524 liters in 1945.

Carbon Black output by Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, during the first five months of 1946 was 40 percent higher for the channel type, and 34 percent higher for the furnace type than in the similar period of 1945.

Match factories in Palestine have reduced their output and one of the smaller plants has ceased operations, principally because of a reduction in exports to Iran and other neighboring countries. Adequate supplies of potassium chlorate being available, the one factory producing wax matches increased its output during the last half of 1945.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Although the passing of the Office of Price Administration and the resultant temporary elimination of price controls have afforded the American petroleum industry with the opportunity which it had long been seeking, to advance price schedules on crude oil in all the oilfields to an extent more nearly commensurate with the huge increase that has occurred in the cost of production since the prewar years, and to mark up quotations for the derivatives most directly and keenly affected by such a notable uplift in the crude oil market, no upward readjustment of prices attributable solely to this release from the OPA curbs has materialized within the past week.

While a general upward movement in prices of crude oil, in addition to the overall advance of 10 cents per barrel granted by OPA three months ago, now appears inevitable, the producers represented in the National Petroleum Council which acts in an advisory capacity for the Department of the Interior's oil and gas division, are inclined to postpone direct action on this score until they have learned how Congress will react to the President's recommendation for a revival and implementation of OPA for a relatively brief period, until a new price control measure can be enacted. However, the naming of higher prices for crude oil appears a near certainty, together with proportionate markups in prices for fuel oils, kerosene and gasoline, even if the proposed new price control legislation becomes a fait accompli.

Petroleum Chemicals

Allyl Alcohol—Continues in moderate demand from the manufacturers of special types of synthetic resins and plastics, with additional marketing potentialities developing in the devising of new types of these resins.

Allyl Chloride—In keener request than allyl alcohol, with the supply situation rapidly stiffening.

Butyl Alcohol—Still being taken in sizable quantities by users unable to fill their needs for this type of solvent in grain and molasses fermentations.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Buying interest keeps mounting for this material, in which the export as well as the domestic demand is reaching such large proportions as to call for the construction of two large additional plants by the two leading manufacturing interests among the thoroughly integrated petroleum companies.

Isobutylene—Makers of butyl rubber tires and tubes continue to buy extensively of this material, whose supply situation is tightening daily to the extent of threatening an acute shortage.

Methylethyl Ketone—Manufacturers of cellulose finishes for automotive vehicles together with the makers of synthetic resins and plastics are taking up increasing quantities of this material.

Xylol—Still in spirited demand and ample supply, although the coaltar derivative is again becoming available in steadily increasing amounts, as by-product coking operations get more nearly back to normal volume.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Demand for both the xylol and toluol types of these high solvency aromatics continues spirited from all users, especially the synthetic resin makers, and processors are still being well supplied with xylol while ov. abundantly stocked with toluol. Keen competition continues to be noted between the Eastern factor naming prices on three new products on a delivered basis at points along the North Atlantic seaboard meeting those quoted on the brands shipped by all-water route from the Pacific coast to a New Jersey port, when the latter are delivered in the same consuming centers.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Buying interest in this solvent continues seasonally extensive.

Lacquer Diluent—Still moving in moderate quantities into consuming channels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gasoline, all grades, in Midwest, and Oklahoma-Kansas areas, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Mineral Spirits—Continue to be taken in sizable quantities.

Stoddard Solvent—Dry cleaning interests, together with the paint trade, are still buying in seasonally spirited fashion of this solvent.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Current movement steadily expanding.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 3.—A spirited demand has been noted for petroleum solvents and diluents in this area within the past week, with supplies none too liberal and sellers inclined to limit offerings.

Los Angeles, July 3.—Demand for petroleum solvents and diluents continues high on the Pacific coast. Offerings have been excellent.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Demand and supply continue fairly well balanced in this liquefied petroleum gas, with the synthetic rubber makers and industrial processors using it to generate intense heat taking up more than enough of this gas to compensate for the diminution in its consumption by manufacturers of high-octane aviation gasoline and by those employing it for home heating and cooking.

Heptane—Still being purchased in limited amounts.

Hexane—In only moderate request.

Octanes—Buying interest in this gas waning but still reaching fair proportions in some quarters.

Pentanes—Being taken in steadily decreasing quantities.

Propane—The market for this gas continues subject to conditions almost exactly the same as those described above as governing that for butane.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 3.—There is a brisk call for virtually all the liquefied petroleum gases in this area and, as offerings are rather limited, the undertone is holding firm.

Los Angeles, July 3.—Inquiries for propane and butane continue good on the Pacific coast, with offerings none too plentiful.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—The market for these waxes exhibits an oversold aspect, with the demand running far ahead of the supply.

Paraffin—Unabatedly urgent calls for this petroleum wax from both domestic consumers and exporters are keeping the supply situation exceedingly tight, with little crude scale or refined grades available. No easing of this situation now appears likely until after the turn of the year.

Petrolatums—Producers of these petroleum jellies are having a difficult time of it endeavoring to keep pace with the pressing demands of consumers and many of these processors are still far behind in making deliveries. Prices of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades are still being strongly held.

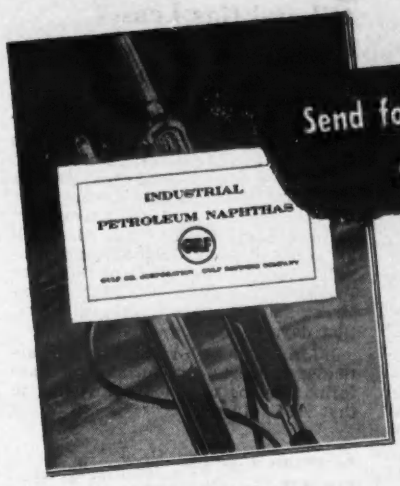
White Mineral Oils—Buying interest in these oils continues to reach large proportions, with prices firmly maintained throughout the list of U.S.P. and technical grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Although authority for Government subsidy payments on crude oil expired at midnight June 30, together with OPA and its price controls, payments on this score based on the output for July will be made if Congress extends the price act and makes it retroactive to July 1, provided that the oil sold in the interim is not marketed at prices higher than the expired ceilings. Payments on the crude oil production for June will be made as usual by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Gasoline—Without foreshadowing in any way the general expectation that the anticipated higher prices of crude oil will be reflected sooner or later in commensurate markups of quotations for gasoline, refiners of this mo-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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tor fuel in the Midwest and Oklahoma-Kansas areas have stiffened still further in their views on prices for all grades within the past week, as recently increased takings have exhausted surplus stocks. In the Midwest, gasoline refiners have advanced their prices an eighth-cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 6⅝c. to 6¾c. for ethyl, and 5⅞c. to 6c. for regular grades while, in Oklahoma, refiners have marked up their prices by the same amount to 6⅝c. to 6¾c. for 78-octane ethyl, and to 5⅞c. to 6c. for 73-75-octane grades, with Kansas refiners quoting 7⅛c. to 7.2c. for ethyl, 6⅛c. to 6.2c. for 73-75-octane, and 5¼c. to 5½c. for 60-octane and lower grades.

Oil Advisory Group Gets Temporary Head

Walter Hallanan, president of the Plymouth Oil Company, has been named temporary chairman of the newly-created Oil Industry Advisory Committee, which is similar to the Wartime Petroleum Council. The committee will work with the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior, set up last month to take over the functions of the abolished Petroleum Administration for War.

Oil and Gas Leases Offered by APC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Alien Property Custodian invites bids from qualified bidders for the privilege of leasing the right to drill for, mine, extract, remove, and dispose of all oil and gas deposits owned by the custodian in or under certain parcels of land situated in Kern county, California. Bids will be received until July 23, and publicly opened at the office of the Alien Property Custodian, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco 4, Cal., at 11 a.m., that day.

Information with respect to the particular property, bid forms, and lease forms may be obtained by writing to that APC office.

German Patents Now On File in Chicago

Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham has announced that complete files of patents seized from German and Japanese nationals are now available in the patent departments of the Chicago and Boston Public Libraries and at the APC's San Francisco office. Patent libraries are maintained by the APC at its Washington office in the National Press building, its New York office at 120 Broadway, and now at its San Francisco office at 417 Montgomery street.

Wage Stabilization Board Member Resigns

President Truman has accepted the resignation of R. Randall Irwin as an industrial member of the National Wage Stabilization Board, because of what Mr. Irwin termed inability to devote the necessary time to the work. A. Coleman Barrett, now an alternate member, will replace him. Mr. Barrett has been in government service since 1944 when he was named executive assistant to the industry members of the old National War Labor Board.

Gulf Companies Elect C.M. Gile Vice-President

Clement M. Gile has been elected vice-president of the Gulf Oil Corporation and Gulf Refining Company, and also vice-president and a director of the Gulf Research & Development Company. Mr. Gile, who will be in charge of marketing, succeeds W. V. Hartman, retired.

MIT Corp. Life Member

Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and former Perkins Medalist of the Society of Chemical Industry, has been elected to life membership in the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CC Rating Order Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

The Civilian Production Administration has announced that it now reserves the right to limit the amount of a scarce material which a holder of a CC rating may order from one source of supply.

Through an amendment to priorities regulation No. 28 (known as the bottleneck breaker) it is designed to lessen the impact of a CCC rating on a single source of supply where, because of scarcity, over-use of a CCC rating might badly cripple a supplier.

Another amendment to the Regulation provides for granting CC ratings to industrial food manufacturing, processing, packaging, preservation and storage (except soft drinks, alcoholic beverages and chewing gum) to permit them to complete construction or alteration where the food is vital for famine relief or for the processing and storage of this year's crops. Several minor amendments were made for purposes of clarification.

Stanco Names Millard Sales, Advertising Head

A. J. Millard has been named to the newly-created post of manager of the sales and advertising departments of Stanco, Inc., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). Edwin L. Allen has been named assistant sales manager and Paul H. Catharine, assistant advertising manager will be in direct charge of advertising and sales promotion operations.

Liquified Petroleum Gas Ass'n Names Committee Head

Frank C. Boice, of the Shell Oil Company, New York, has been named chairman of the committee on rules and procedures of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. He will also serve on the executive committee. Colonel G. A. Burrell, of the United States Gas Company, has been elected a director of the association.

Trade Briefs

Committee for Economic Development has named Morse Salisbury assistant to the executive director.

"Natural Asphalts and Stearine Pitch," a bound booklet, has been published by G. S. Ziegler & Co., New York, to describe the products manufactured by the company.

Interstate Oil Pipeline Company, chartered under Delaware law, will open offices at 120 Broadway, New York, to deal in petroleum and its products. Loren F. Kahle is president of the corporation.

China Petroleum Corporation, a State-owned enterprise controlling the country's major oil refineries, has been established in Shanghai, which will be the principal distributing and marketing center for petroleum prod-

Let your HEAD take you

(The average American today has a choice of just going where "his feet take him", or choosing wisely the course to follow. Let's skip ahead 10 years, and take a look at John Jones—and listen to him . . .)

"SOMETIMES I feel so good it almost scares me.

"This house—I wouldn't swap a shingle off its roof for any other house on earth. This little valley, with the pond down in the hollow at the back, is the spot I like best in all the world.

"And they're mine. I own 'em. Nobody can take 'em away from me.

"I've got a little money coming in, regularly. Not much—but enough. And I tell you, when you can go to bed every night with nothing on your mind except the fun you're going to have tomorrow—that's as near Heaven as man gets on this earth!

"It wasn't always so.

"Back in '46—that was right after the war and sometimes the going wasn't too easy—I needed cash. Taxes were tough, and then Ellen got sick. Like almost everybody else, I was buying Bonds through the Payroll Plan—and I figured on cashing some of them in. But sick as she was, it was Ellen who talked me out of it.

" 'Don't do it, John!' she said. 'Please don't! For the first time in our lives, we're really saving money. It's wonderful to know that every single payday we have more money put aside! John, if we can only keep up this saving, think what it can mean! Maybe someday you won't have to work. Maybe we can own a home. And oh, how good it would feel to know that we need never worry about money when we're old!'

"Well, even after she got better, I stayed away from the weekly poker game—quit dropping a little cash at the hot spots now and then—gave up some of the things a man feels he has a right to. We didn't have as much fun for a while but we paid our taxes and the doctor and—we didn't touch the Bonds.

"What's more, we kept right on putting our extra cash into U. S. Savings Bonds. And the pay-off is making the world a pretty swell place today!"

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Agricultural Chemicals

Conservatism in producing quarters has followed the passing of OPA and the disposition has been to await developments. Superphosphate contract prices have not been announced. Where it has been essential to meet current requirements, it was stated that orders for prompt shipment have been entered at former price levels. This condition was also similar in potash. There has been no relief accorded the general shortage of basic materials. The undertone of the overall market was firm with the price tendency more upward than downward. There is a distinct shortage of many insecticide and fungicide chemicals at present. The most favorable development was the settlement of the labor strike at two major producing plants, situation on chemical page.

Total exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials in March, 1946, amounted to 94,000 short tons, valued at $1,406,000, according to The National Fertilizer Association. This was an increase in tonnage of 160 percent over March, 1945, and 41 percent over March, 1944. The valuation increased 43 and 26 percent respectively. The most pronounced tonnage increase over a year ago was reported in phosphate rock with large shipments to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Sweden, as well as to Canada. Shipments of "other nitrogenous chemicals" and normal superphosphate were each about 9,000 tons greater than a year ago. The largest declines were noted in shipments of ammonium sulphate and concentrated superphosphate. There were no Lend-lease shipments during March, 1946. Shipments for UNRRA accounted for 2,822 tons valued at $74,678, and were included in the total March figures.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Market position firm with producers inclined to wait out developments at Washington. The supply is tight with production increasing. It is stated that acceptance of contracts will be based on prices at time of shipment. An importation of 1,120 bags was recorded last week.

Fish Scrap—Production has continued satisfactory in some areas, while others send out rather disappointing advices. On Chesapeake bay and outside the Virginia capes, results of operations by the fleet have proved, encouraging, while in Florida and the area north of the Bay, such as Lewes, Del., and Wild Wood, N. J., and above, the past week is stated to have been no better than before. At this season of the year, the fish are still small in size, so that additions to the yield of scrap are necessarily limited.

Soda Nitrate—Short and in good demand. Importers have met their quotas up to July 1 and it is not expected as much will arrive during the last as the first six months of the year. Domestic production is being increased as soda ash production is restored although it is expected to be some time before the market is brought into balance.

Tankage—Pandemonium appeared to break loose in this market and in dried blood. Disregarding former ceiling prices, buyers for livestock feed are reported to have bid $10.00 per unit for dried blood and $9.00 per unit for tankage and to have brought out some material from the smaller packers at these prices. It was also stated that purchases were made in the South American market around the same figures. The large packers have kept their prices at former ceilings.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—According to trade reports, the recent advance in prices offers a possibility of a curtailment in demand unless a corresponding advance takes place in the price of superphosphate. The supply situation has remained tight as shipments so far have absorbed production and prevented the building of inventories.

Larger shipments of phosphate rock from mining centers to Casablanca and Safi were possible in the last quarter of 1945 as a result of the marked improvement in the supply of electric power. Exports, therefore, were greater than in any previous quarter of 1945, but rail and export shipments for the year did not greatly exceed total production.

Superphosphate — Production has been less in the Eastern area owing to labor strikes and difficulty in securing replacements for plant operations. Demand was active with producers not inclined to name future prices at this time. The undertone of the market was decidedly firm.

Potashes

Production has been maintained around top levels and shipments are being made under government regulations. Inquiry was active with mixers awaiting the announcement of contract prices.

Spain's production of potash in the first quarter of 1946 was at a higher rate than in 1945, averaging 12,000 to 14,000 metric tons K_2O per month. A considerable part of the current output is being exported to the British Empire under a contract calling for 60,000 tons of 60 percent grade in 1946.

Potash plants in Thuringia, Germany, supplied approximately 160,000 metric tons of fertilizer in the first quarter of 1946 for use in the Russian-occupied zone. In prewar years, Thuringia furnished more than 30 percent of the potash mined in Germany.

Insecticides

At this time it is not known whether stocks of insecticides or fungicides will be sufficient to meet the season's requirements. Disrupted by strikes at raw material sources and setback at critical times by the coal and railroad strikes, the industry realizes only a bare chance to meet the requirements of agriculture.

Department of Agriculture states that only two-thirds of a normal season's supply of calcium arsenate will be available for cotton growers for use against the boll weevil, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Practically this entire supply is already in the hands of cotton growers or in dealer's warehouses in the South. A shortage of arsenic, a chemical used in making calcium arsenate will keep insecticide manufacturers from making additional supplies. A serious boll weevil situation is now facing cotton growers in many places in the South. Although weevils should be poisoned wherever they are damaging the crop, the calcium arsenate should not be wasted, as there is little possibility of further supplies of calcium arsenate this year, probably not of nicotine.

The latter, which is used to kill aphids on cotton, will not be available in quantities greater than last year, the department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reports. This means that any increased demand will in many cases prevent the practice of dusting calcium arsenate and nicotine as a combination treatment for both boll weevils and aphids.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Ample stocks of sulphur are available to meet a steady consuming demand. The movement for sulphuric acid which is the tributary to agriculture is fully up to seasonal expectations. Stocks of 50,000 metric tons of crude sulphur have accumulated at Sicilian mines, due to lack of railway facilities for shipping the material to seaports. Although all restrictions on the export of sulphur to European countries have been removed, production costs are said to be too high to make exportation practical. Pyrites is finding a steady outlet through regular consuming channels. Former prices are sustained.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

for SULFUR DIOXIDE and METHYL CHLORIDE

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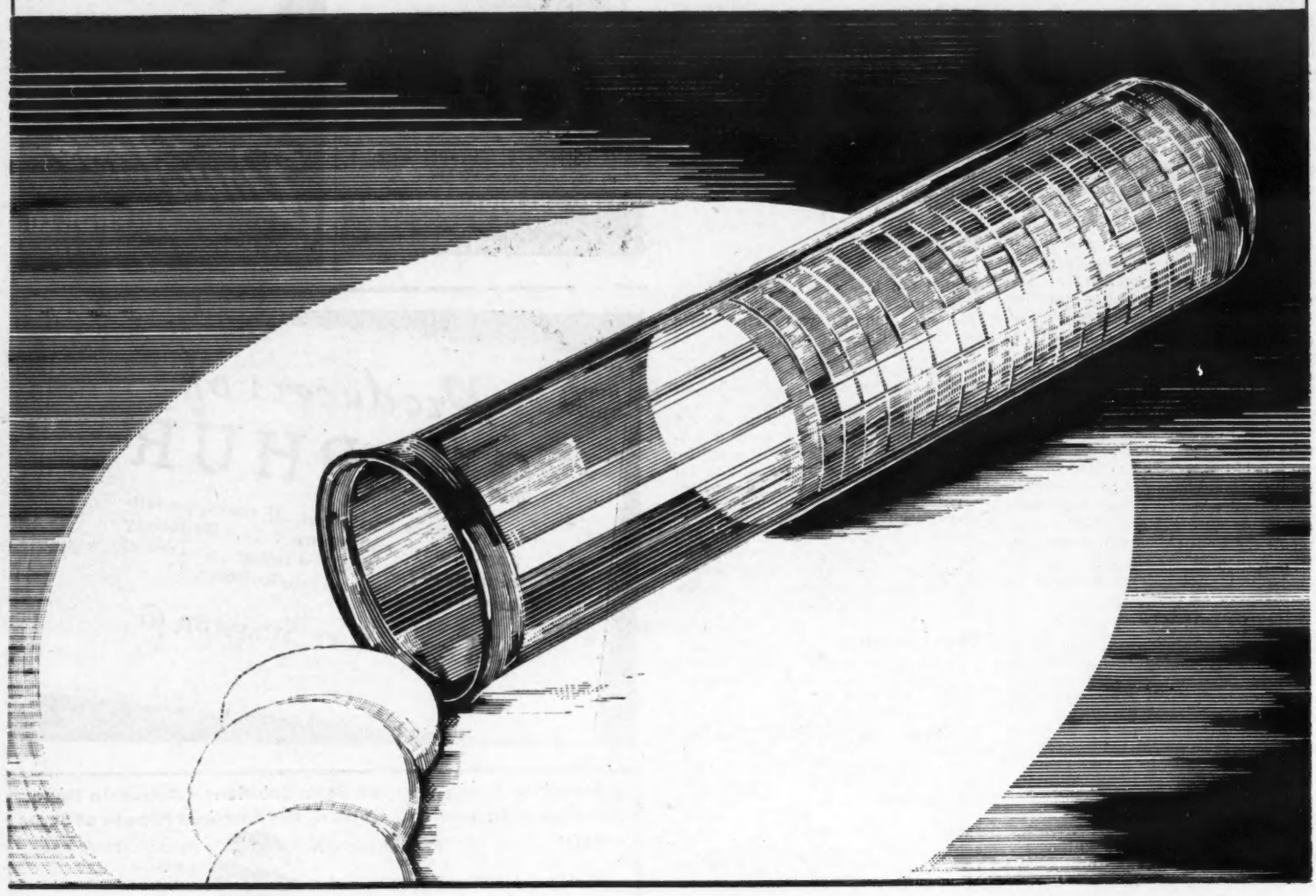

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FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Leading producers of drugs and fine chemicals last week appeared to have adopted the old Latin motto Servabo Fidem—I Will Keep the Faith. This was in sharp contrast to the political reception of the death of OPA at midnight, June 30, an event that led some politicos to quote the motto of the State of Virginia—*Sic Semper Tyrannis*, which was to say Thus Ever to Tyrants.

The drug and fine chemical industry ignored their freedom from OPA price restraints. They kept the faith by maintaining a steady schedule of prices and they indicated that a change in the cost of their raw materials would be required to cause a change in the quotations on the industry's finished products. A few changes in prices were noted last week but none had the least relation to the end of OPA price controls.

Higher prices in certain minor alkaloids were merely the result of changes in the basic production costs and in spot supply. The advance in menthol was the backwash of the strong and advancing market in Brazil, assisted by the development of substantial spot business between dealers.

Although the position of many manufacturers was clearly defined following the demise of OPA, that of the alcohol producers was anything but clear. At the very time OPA died, the alcohol industry was about to receive new prices from that government agency.

Nine alcohol plants in the eastern and Gulf seaboard states have been closed down due to insufficient supplies of molasses, according to the Civilian Production Administration. That may have been a reason for inactivity of the plants but the fact that sales at the recently legal prices meant direct financial loss to the makers played its part in their stopping all sales pending relief being granted them. OPA had yielded to the situation around June 20 by granting the industry permission to sell alcohol subject to higher prices which OPA was to set up; transactions at legal prices were subject to later upward readjustment.

Drug and fine chemical leaders did not plunge in last week and set up new and higher prices immediately. Rather, they entered the new era with a wise caution and restraint, preferring to await eventualities that may result from subrestraint, preferring to await eventing price control.

Acetanilide—Not well supplied at the present time so far as reserves in hands of the producers are concerned. The demand pressed producers steadily.

Acetoacetanilide—Demand was exceptionally active and the recent increase in takings was well maintained throughout the week. The price structure was very firm.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Much of this article could be sold for export were more available. However, domestic needs take the major portion of current production which has been stepped up materially according to recent returns made on production and filed with the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Acid, Cacodylic—Generally steady at to price and moving mainly to routine consumers. No foreign competition has yet appeared.

Alcohol—Removal of Office of Price Administration price control came at a time when OPA was about to set up a new price schedule based on the current cost of raw materials. Sales had been possible under an understanding that the prices might later be adjusted to such action as OPA might take.

Aloin—Though reports of lower prices were noted, confirmation of such a development could not be obtained last week. The raw material position scarcely would point the way to a general lowering of aloin quotations.

Atropine—Suppliers of historical activity in the sale of this article usually are unable to offer and hence quote no prices. One prominent domestic manufacturer well established in recent years continued alkaloid at $9.85 per ounce and sulphate at $7.35.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—The world price for metal is considerably above that prevailing in the United States and some consumers of the salts think that elimination of OPA price control will mean an eventual rise in all quotations on bismuths.

Brucine—New uses for this article have resulted in inquiries involving lots of 20,000 ounces at a clip. It would appear to be impossible to supply the article now in any such quantity. Domestic producers have little and imported merchandise arrives only in small lots. Makers ask 30c. per ounce for sulphate and 35c. for alkaloid. The outside market is 32c. on sulphate and 38c. on alkaloid.

Camphor—Active as to demand and factory operations, this article showed real strength last week and no surplus was available in any direction. It is apparent that, eventually, the domestic synthetic will run into camphor offerings on a firm basis from the Far East but at present prices, it seems difficult for the imported goods to offer real competition.

Caffeine—At this writing, removal of OPA price control on this item has not produced readjustment of minimum quotations. Considering the extreme scarcity of supplies and the excellence of demand, developments may come in the future.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans last week totaled 42,067 bags equal to 6,300,050 pounds. The total arrival since January 1 became 779,285 bags, equal to 116,892,750 pounds, which compares with the arrival of 145,453,800 pounds, equal to 969,692 bags, during the corresponding period in 1945.

It is thus clear that arrivals of raw material this year are running far beind those a year ago and at a time when demand is absorbing immediately every pound of oil produced. During the past week, 400 drums of oil reached here from Brazil and the availability of domestically produced oil is such as to make all such arrivals from Brazil a welcome event.

Chicago, July 3.—Castor oil prices, are: —Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14¼c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Chloral Hydrate—Difficulties concerning supplies of raw material keep output of this item sufficiently conservative to effect very firm maintenance of prevailing prices.

Cocoa Butter—Elimination of OPA may eventually find reflection in prices for this item but at the moment prominent suppliers are disposed to stand pat while awaiting further developments in the general situation.

Corn Syrup—Considering the prices legally obtainable for imported goods, elimination of OPA price control would seem to make the domestic article subject to an at least potential rise in values. However, mere scarcity may work in the direction of holding the line for the time being until the overall picture on prices becomes clearer.

Eserine—Alkaloid is quoted only on receipt of orders; there is no general price on the open market. Salicylate is to be had for $65 per ounce in bulk, while in vials the quote ranges $1.25 to $3.99 per vial depending on quantity in each container.

Fishliver Oils—Demand was heavy and supplies were under engagement well in advance of availability. The market was very strong and the tendency of prices was upward, if any.

San Francisco, July 3.—Market remains

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, $2 per oz.
alkaloid, $2 per oz.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.
Pilocarpine, $1.50 per oz.
Sparteine sulphate, 70c. per oz.
Yohimbin hydrochloride, 25c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Adeps lanae, U.S.P., anhydrous, 2c. per lb.
Hyoscyamine sulphate, $2 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
218.1	217.3	213.2	218.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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quiet with relatively few offerings. Little trading noted.

Glycerin—Refiners were disposed to hold the line on prices even though heavy demand and removal of OPA price controls might point the way to possible advances. In the main, however, refiners are opposed to high prices as a basic policy; it only encourages the use of substitute. But the spread between refiners' minimum prices on refined glycerin and the price consumers have been paying for imported material is extremely wide—and, apparently, the consumers have been almost glad to pay the difference, so great has been their need.

Chicago, July 3.—Glycerin prices are: —C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Hyoscyamine — Hydrobromide is selling higher at $18 to $19.50 per ounce but sulphate is cheaper at $14 to $19.50. It all depends on who is selling the item and the availability of merchandise for prompt delivery.

Menthol—The market was strong and about nominal at $8 per pound with sellers being greatly reserved in view of the strong undercurrent sweeping the Brazilian market at this time. Considerable trading between spot dealers has developed on the rise, sellers turning buyers in many instances and not finding a great deal of spot goods available. If there is any sort of a crop in China, these prices should bring it out.

Milk Powder — Manufacturers of skimmed milk powder will be required to set aside 50 percent of their July production and 40 percent of the August output for sale to government agencies. These quotas apply to both spray and roller process milk. During July, the set aside was 60 percent of production. Since the total of estimated requirements of the government for 1946 are 180,000,000 pounds, tentative indications are that it will be necessary to continue the setaside order at least through September 30. In 1945, the government bought about 330,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk powder. On the basis of tentative 1946 estimates of production and government requirements, about 400,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk powder will be available for domestic consumption this year, compared with about 325,000,000 pounds consumed domestically in 1945.

Pilocarpine — Prices were higher at $5.25 to $6.50 per ounce for hydrochloride and $5.15 to $6.25 for nitrate. Little was available at the inside figure.

Quicksilver — California produced a total of 21,063 flasks of this metal from 43 properties in 1945, according to the Department of Natural Resources, State of California. In 1944, the State output was 28,097 flasks. The value of the 1945 production was set at $2,697,835 at the mines. San Benito county was the greatest producer, followed by Sonoma county as the second best. In all, 12 counties produced metal in 1945. The market remained steady to firm on both domestic and imported metal last week.

San Francisco, July 3.—Interest in the quicksilver market here this week was well maintained. Spot metal was scarce. Producers were quoting metal between $98 and $100 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Sparteine Sulphate—Reports of a change having been made were noted and the market apparently was lowest last week at $2.95 per ounce with not all former sellers being in a position to make prompt delivery.

Yohimbin Hydrochloride — Quotations were up to the basis of a minimum of $3.25 per pound although it was indicated that, occasionally, that figure might be shaded on special occasions.

Trade Briefs

United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has appointed Re' C. Atchison assistant advertising manager

Affil'ated Drug Stores will hold its fall meeting at the New Yorker hotel, New York, September 8-12.

J. Bishop & Co., platinum works, Philadelphia, has named Seldon V. Whitaker head of the newly-formed medical products division.

Plough, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Memphis, Tenn., has elected James E. Robertson vice-president in charge of sales. He formerly was sales and advertising director.

Amer. Standards Ass'n Year Book Available

The American Standards Association has announced publication of its 1945-46 year book, the first, since 1938. It contains much new material of value to engineers, executives, and technical students. The book gives information about officers and members of the board of directors, of the standards council, and other policy forming committees of the association.

The center section of the book is devoted to a listing of approved American standards and projects under development, together with the scopes of these projects and names of officers and members of active technical committees.

Those interested may obtain copies of the year book free by writing to the American Standards Association, Seventy East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Ladox Laboratories Adds Marlino to Research Staff

Joseph A. Marlino, recently released from the Navy, has joined the research department of Ladox Laboratories, Philadelphia, where he will devote himself to the standardization of pure cardiac glycosides with particular reference to the product produced by the laboratories, "Digitoxin."

Glass Container Output Lower

Glass container production in May, 1946, was 8,961,000 gross, compared with 9,270,000 in May, 1945, according to the Bureau of the Census. Shipments were 9,414,000 in 1946 and 9,277,000 in 1945.

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Narcotics Inventories Revised Form Use Asked

H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, has asked wholesale dealers in taxable narcotic drugs to use only the latest revision of Form 811c, dated February, 1944, in preparing semi-annual inventories of narcotic drugs. This revision provides separate columns for reporting dihydromorphinone, dihydrocodeinone and papaverine.

Mr. Anslinger said that the drug marketed under the trade name of dilaudide is a salt of dihydromorphinone and the drugs known in the trade as dicodid and hycodan are salts of dihydrocodeinone, and should be classified accordingly. He added that special attention should be given to items of pantopon, which will be carried in the morphine column at .66 of the pantopon weight.

WAA Offers Wartime Furfural Plant for Sale

OPD Washington Bureau

A Memphis, Tenn., plant, designed to produce furfural in connection with the wartime synthetic rubber program, and formerly operated by the Q. O. Chemical Company, has been declared surplus by the War Assets Administration and is offered for sale or lease. The plant has a rated capacity of 24,000,000 pounds per year.

A final date of July 16 has been set for receipt of bids. Special information concerning the disposition of the plant may be obtained from the WAA regional office, Consolidated Vultee building, Nashville, Tenn.

Hygiene Foundation Elects Batts, Thompson as Trustees

Arthur Batts, president of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and M. W. Thompson, general manager and treasurer of the Hall China Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, have been elected to the board of trustees of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation. Mr. Batts will represent the grinding wheel industry and Mr. Thompson the pottery industry.

The annual meeting of the foundation's companies will be held at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, on November 7. Round-table conferences will be held November 6 and 8.

Pharmaceutical Survey Headed by Charters

Dr. W. W. Charters, director of the research service of Stephens College, has been elected chairman of the committee on the pharmaceutical survey of the American Council on Education. The committee was formed by the council last month in accordance with the plans for a national study of pharmaceutical education, practices and services.

At a recent meeting the committee recommended thirty-six special studies of particular problems; made plans to give first attention to projects relating to the testing of the abilities and the achievements of students of pharmacy, and to the qualifications for the faculties of the training institutions.

Projects also were approved for the development of standards for the selection and admission of pharmacy students; for the guidance of pharmacy students; for a spot-analysis of present-day prescriptions to determine the knowledge required for compounding, and for analysis of the activities engaged in by pharmacists.

In addition to Dr. Charters, members of the committee include:—

A. G. Dumez, dean of the school of pharmacy, University of Maryland, vice-chairman; George D. Beal, assistant director of the Mellon Institute; W. Paul Briggs, Veterans Administration; B. V. Christensen, dean of the college of pharmacy of Ohio State University; Donald A. Clark, apothecary-in-chief, the Society of the New York Hospitals; George V. Doerr, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president, American Drug Manufacturers Association; H. Evert Kendig, dean of the school of pharmacy, Temple University; Frank W. Moudry, secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy; Edward S. Rogers, Chairman of the board of Sterling Drug Inc.; Robert L. Swain, editor of "Drug Topics"; Frank O. Taylor, Parke, Davis & Co.; John A. Stevenson, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Charles R. Walgreen, jr., president of the Walgreen Drug Company.

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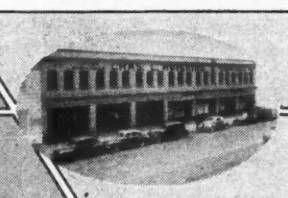

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N.Y. BIMS Awards Seventeen Golf Prizes

Seventeen participants won prizes at the first 1946 golf tournament of the BIMS of New York, held at the Baltusrol Country Club, Short Hills, N. J. The low-score winners were:—

William H. Gunther, George Schmitt & Co.; George P. Dunn, Smith & Nichols Company; Ross A. White, E. N. Rowell-A. H. Wirz Company; G. W. Sands, Northam Warren Corporation; Burton T. Bush, jr., Bush Aromatics, Inc.; William Edsall Terry, American Coating Mills, Inc.; Frank L. Kiernan, Kiernan-Hughes Company; Fred W. Webster, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.; Joseph Gartlan, Theodore W. Foster & Brothers Company; Walter W. Weber, Mad Products, Inc.; Louis L. Brennesholtz, Centaur Company; Dudley Shaw, Allen B. Wrisley Company; Feliz Levy-Hawes, Maurice Levy, and D. J. Bradley, William H. Davis, Alexander D. Henderson, and C. Porter.

Oil Emulsifying Agent Army Report Available

An oil emulsifying agent which inhibited the scattering of lint, dust, and bacteria in troop living quarters when applied to bedding, clothes, towels, and floors was developed by the Army during the war, according to a report placed on sale by the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce. The purpose of the emulsion was to cut down the spread of respiratory diseases.

The report (PB-18957; protostat, $3; microfilm, 50 cents; may be ordered from the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Distribution Conference In Boston October 14-15

Plans are being completed for the eighteenth Boston Conference on Distribution, to be held at the Statler hotel, Boston, October 14-15. The conference is being sponsored by the Retail Trade Board, the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston University College of Business Administration, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Lever Bros. Names Kalech to New Post

Phil Kalech, sales manager for the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of sales.

Ketones Data Available

The Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has published a new booklet which discusses the physical and chemical properties of ten commercially-important ketones produced by the company. Specifications and shipping data as well as information regarding principal uses for these products is included. A copy may be obtained from the company by requesting Form 4767.

Trade Briefs

Citric acid plants in Palermo and Messina operated in 1945 at about one-fourth of their prewar capacity. Limited quantities of tartaric acid were produced at Messina.

Drugs and pharmaceutical products produced in Eire showed a decrease in 1944. In 1944 there were sixty-six companies registered as engaging in production of such materials.

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, division of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, reports that its May output of electronic and other industrial instruments was the largest single month's output in its history.

Parenamine 15 percent solution has been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, according to Dr. Earl Burbidge, medical director of the Frederick Stearns & Co. Division, Sterling Drug Inc.

Edward S. Christiansen Company, New York, has moved its offices from the thirty-second floor of Rockefeller Plaza to the mezzanine floor of that building, where it will exhibit aluminum and magnesium raw materials and finished products in a large showroom.

Chemicals Workers Weekly Earnings Off

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light decrease in April, as compared with March. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	Apr., 1946	Mar. 1946	Feb., 1946
Chemical and allied products	$43.28	$42.94	$42.53
Ammunition	42.76	44.01	43.97
Chemicals	50.58	50.25	49.91
Cottonseed oil	29.53	29.73	29.26
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	37.83	38.29	37.63
Explosives, safety fuses	47.24	47.73	47.18
Fertilizers	31.87	31.93	30.68
Paints and, varnishes	46.56	45.89	45.49
Petroleum refining	....	....	....
Rayon, allied products	40.18	39.53	39.13
Soaps	46.39	46.43	46.76

Marsman Chemical Dept. Headed by Stephenson

Ralph L. Stephenson has been named head of the chemical department of Marsman Company of California, San Francisco. Mr. Stephenson formerly was with the Merchants Chemical Company, New York and prior to that with the New York sales office of the Michigan Alkali division of Wyandotte Chemical Company, Wyandotte, Mich.

Bliss Co. Names Smith Vice-President and Director

E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturer of can machinery and stamping presses, New York, has elected Marshall M. Smith a vice-president and director. Associated with the company since 1945 as director of foreign operations, Mr. Smith was recently named assistant general sales manager.

Industrial Application

—Continued from page 7

plied dissolved in naphtha when fired, the metal is left behind as a very thin deposit).

Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer
("Vinylite" Series V Resin)

Building Construction—Coating agent for composition wallboard, concrete.

Cosmetic—Material for making bottle caps, coatings on cap liners of containers for perishable products, containers.

Electrical—Material for making radio dials, transcription records for radio broadcasts (claimed to offer: low noise level, excellent frequency response, long life, nonwarping).

Food—Material making closures, containers, and liners.

Metal Fabrication—Coating agent for capping metals.
Lining agent for metal containers.

Miscellaneous—Material for making bindings for books and catalogs, coatings on cap liners of containers, drawing instruments, moisture and grease-resistant linings for cartons, pipelines, conveying equipment, molded articles, novelties, ornamental effects, slide rules, transparent, nonflammable, washable coatings for lampshades, table tops, folders, covers, watch crystals.

Paper—Material for coating paper (claimed to offer glossy surface, excellent resistance, strong, tough products).

Refrigeration—Material for making refrigerator dials.

Resins—Resin offering variety of molecular weights, available in the form of plasticized and unplasticized sheets, coated on paper, in calendered film 3 mils to 10 mils in thickness, as rods, tubes, and special extruded shapes, as surface-coating solutions; it is a fine, white, thermoplastic powder, highly impact-resistant in the molded form, insoluble in most solvents other than lower-boiling ketones, chlorinated hydrocarbons, dioxane, propylene oxide, and mesityl oxide; nonburning except on direct exposure to flame, nontoxic, odorless, softening in higher-boiling ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, ether-alcohols, carbon bisulphide, and aromatic hydrocarbons; tasteless, thermoplastic; it will not warp, shrink, crack, absorb water, or transmit moisture vapor (when in the molded form).

Shohan Laboratories Formed in Newark, N.J.

Dr. J. B. Shohan, formerly with American Home Products Corporation, New York, has resigned from that organization to establish the J. B. Shohan Laboratories in Newark, N. J., to function as a research and developmental laboratories for new products and processes in the biological and organic chemical field.

Norman Applezweig, formerly research consultant with the products development division of American Home Products has been named research director of the new laboratories.

Mr. Shohan, formerly head of the J. B. Shohan Company, which was acquired by American Home Products in 1942.

Cinchona Bark Exports From Ecuador Decrease

Ecuador's production and exportation of cinchona bark, which gained so much prominence during the war, dropped off sharply during 1945 after the termination of the purchase agreement between the United States Commercial Company and the Ecuadoran Government. The greater part of domestic production was absorbed during the past year by the local quinine industry, since the consumption of this drug in Ecuador is particularly heavy on account of the prevalence of malaria in the coastal regions.

Exports of cinchona during 1945 amounted to 827,886 kilograms, compared with 3,174,955 kilograms in 1944, a decrease of 74 percent. The United States absorbed 99 percent of cinchona exports during 1945, with insignificant amounts going to Brazil and Chile.

Lime Oil Shipments From Mexico Decline

Mexico's shipments of lime oil declined from 41.3 metric tons in 1944 to 39.7 tons in 1945, most of the oil being exported to the United States, according to the Department of Commerce. The reduction in exports is attributed to a decrease in the demand for this commodity in the United States as a result of smaller production of soft drinks and other products in which lime oil is used. Mexico's lime oil producers, nevertheless, are anticipating increased exports in the near future.

A group of lime growers in the vicinity of Valles, in the State of San Luis Potosi, is considering the establishment of a plant for the production of oil of lime with a capacity of 25 to 30 liters daily. Almost all of the lime oil produced in Mexico is distilled and from 3½ to 4 kilograms of oil are obtained from each ton of fresh limes. Approximately 90 percent of Mexico's production of lime oil is exported.

U.S. Rubber Appoints Two to Aromatics Div.

Ralph C. Zehner and John J. Montean have been appointed technical sales representatives for the Naugatuck aromatics division of the United States Rubber Company, New York. Both men will cover the middle Atlantic states.

Before joining the rubber company in 1942, Mr. Zehner spent five years as chief chemist for Lentheric, Inc., perfume and cosmetic manufacturer, New York, and later became chief chemist for the Cheesborough Mfg. Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Mr. Montean joined the company's Naugatuck division in 1943, specializing in synthetic rubber research, and in 1944 entered the commercial development department.

Trade Briefs

Allied Drug & Cosmetic Association of Michigan will hold its next golf outing at the Birmingham Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., on July 23.

Emerson Drug Company, New York has added Walter B. Smith, to the staff and named him director of chain drug store sales.

Dr. Philip A. Schaffer, who has served two terms as dean of the school of medicine at Washington University, St. Louis, plans to give up his administrative duties to pursue work in the field of biological chemistry.

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APMA President

James L. Rogers, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at its recent meeting in Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada.

Cyanamide Output Up In U.S. German Zone

OPA Washington Bureau.

The Military Government in the U. S. zone of occupied Germany reports that production of calcium cyanamide for nitrogen for fertilizer at Trostberg rose to 4,000 tons during the week ended May 11, or 91 percent of capacity. This is the highest rate of operation at these plants, which are the principle producers of the material in Germany, that has been obtained since military occupation.

It was also reported that 10,000 tons of phosphate rock has been received from North Africa and is now being processed in Bavarian plants. The purchase of 5,000 tons of ammonium nitrate for nitrogen fertilizer from England was also disclosed.

Zircon Output Reported for 1945

Zircon production for 1945 totaled 16,000 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. Imports totaled 17,144 tons in 1945 compared 11,317 tons in 1944. Producers and distributors stocks of zircon totaled 6,316 tons at the end of 1945 compared with 4,867 tons in 1944. Government-owned Office of Metals Reserve stocks were 2,581 tons of zircon and 15,829 tons of baddeleyite at the end of 1945 compared with 4,840 and 15,648 tons, respectively, at the end of 1944.

Crown Cork & Seal Elects Nagle Chairman of Board

John P. Nagle, president of the Crown Cork & Seal Company, New York, has been elected chairman of the board of the company, to succeed the late Charles E. McManus. Russell B. Gowans, president and a director of the Western Crown Cork & Seal Corporation, West Coast subsidiary, has been elected a director of the parent company, succeeding Mr. McManus.

China Trade Rules Revised on Imports

Trade control regulations recently announced in China are applicable to imports for personal use and gifts as well as to commercial shipments, according to reports received by the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce. Prohibited articles may not be imported for any purpose.

Anhydrides Booklet Available

A new booklet, "Anhydrides," has just been published by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This booklet discusses in detail the properties and uses of acetic anhydride, propionic anhydride, butyric anhydride, and malic anhydride. It also presents charts with data on the vapor pressures, specific gravities, viscosities, and other physical and chemical properties of these compounds.

Copies of the booklet on "Anhydrides" (Form 5280) are available from the company, 30 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y.

Monsanto Chem. Names Clement to New Post

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced the promotion of Sam R. Clement, assistant general branch manager of its Birmingham sales district, to assistant general manager of sales of the phosphate division at St. Louis.

A native of Atlanta, Mr. Clement graduated in 1926 from the Georgia School of Technology and served as resident salesman for Monsanto at Atlanta before he was appointed to his Birmingham sales district position. He was Atlanta salesman for the Swann Chemical Company from 1931 to 1935 when the company was acquired by Monsanto Chemical.

U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for the month of May, 1946, compared with May, 1945, were as follows:—

	1946	1945
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$586,755.15	$541,333.27
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	134,540,461.69	86,938,254.25
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	17,768,685.03	29,822,428.97
Gasoline	20,061,094.42	42,631,374.06
Lubricating oils	4,659,536.34	9,024,124.06
Narcotics, including special taxes	61,893.03	43,514.79
Oleomargarin special taxes	286,775.15	302,315.78
Totals	2,574,033,521.51	3,273,895,398.98

Chlorine Dioxide Reactions In Water Treatment Told

Members of the North Carolina Water Works Association attending a special short course at the School of Public Health of the University of North Carolina, recently heard a talk by J. D. MacMahon, assistant to the technical director of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, on the generation and reactions of chlorine dioxide in water treatment.

Mr. MacMahon discussed the chemistry of chlorine dioxide and described the development of sodium chlorite as a practical source of chlorine dioxide gas. Laboratory and field tests which demonstrated the value of chlorine dioxide in taste and odor control were reviewed. Mr. MacMahon also described the generator in which sodium chlorite and chlorine are combined to produce chlorine dioxide and discussed in detail the conditions under which optimum results may be obtained for any specific water condition.

According to the speaker, about forty cities in the United States and Canada are now using the chlorine dioxide water treatment for control of tastes and odors caused by algae and organic wastes.

Trade Briefs

Fertilizers imported into Egypt in January-October 1945 amounted to 186,551 metric tons, worth £E3,232,-868.

Columbia Drug Company, Savannah, Ga., has elected Kayton Smith as president, to succeed his father, the late Jacob G. Smith.

Fine Chemical Company, New York, has moved its offices from 11 West Forty-second street to 156 East Forty-second street. The new phone number is LExington 2-4105.

Dr. John R. Mote, until recently medical director of the British Supply Mission, has been appointed medical director of the Pharmaceutical Division of Armour Laboratories.

Drugs and pharmaceuticals imported in Haiti have almost doubled in value in the past five years. In 1944-45, such imports were valued at 1,530,000 gourdes, against 811,000 gourdes in 1939-40. (One gourdes equals $0.20 United States currency).

Chemical department of the General Electric Company is accomplishing faster starting of fluorescent lamps by the application of "Dri-Film," a new, water-repellent material, which forms an invisible and permanent coat over the lamp and, when used with metal adjacent to the lamp such as a reflector, makes it practically insensitive to high humidity.

Fiber Drums Manual Issued by MCA

OPD Washington Bureau

A new manual sheet D-50 covering the handling and storing of fiber drums, prepared by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association's Miscellaneous Packages Committee, has been issued by the association. Copies may be obtained from the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, 608 Woodward building, Washington, D. C., at the price of 18 cents each, postpaid, with a 10 percent discount for quantities of ten or more.

The new manual rounds out the Association's program of instruction sheets on packaging for the guidance of users and handlers of chemicals. D-50 fills a distinct need in the field of chemical packaging, particularly for the producer and consumer of the many relatively high-priced chemicals shipped in fiber drums. Well over half of the fiber drums produced are now utilized for packaging chemicals and allied products, and special precautions, as set forth in the manual, are advisable in handling these containers.

The new manual covers all phases of fiber drum packing, shipping and storing, including carloading and unloading, bracing, filling and sealing, recommended handling equipment, stacking and emergency repairs. The 25 illustrations which supplement the nine pages of text quickly and clearly portray the fundamentals involved in utilizing the fiber drum as a container for chemical products.

Petitgrain Oil Output In Paraguay Limited

Production of petitgrain oil has not developed in Paraguay beyond the home-industry state, for the commodity is considered by local farmers as an "extra-cash" crop, according to the Department of Commerce. The industry is divided among many producers both in areas where the bitter orange tree is cultivated and in those sections abounding in wild bitter orange trees.

Production of petitgrain oil has been limited by the lack of transportation facilities and the methods used for storing the leaves. Many producers often store the leaves in excessively large stacks, thus causing fermentation and a low oil yield.

Experimental work on the bitter orange tree has been carried on by the Paraguayan government in collaboration with the local mission of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. In an effort to standardize the product and to maintain high quality, the government now requires that an analysis and approval of samples of all essential oil destined for export be made by the Municipal Chemical Laboratory.

OIT Revises List For Individual Licenses

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce has announced that the following commodities require an individual license when moving in transit to the United States, its territories and possessions to all destinations:—

Monazite sands; thorium metals and alloys; uranium ores and concentrates; radium metal, radium content; polonium metal; radium sales and compounds for medical use (state radium content); radon (radium emanations); actinium-bearing salts and compounds; beryllium salts and compounds including beryllium carbonate and beryllium oxide; chemicals containing artificial radioactive isotopes; polonium-bearing salt compounds; radium ore concentrates; radium salts and compounds (state radium content); thorium salts and compounds, including thorium oxide and thorium nitrate; uranium salts and compounds and motor trucks, busses, and chassis (new).

Guaiac Wood Oil Output in Paraguay Reported

Production of pale santo guaica wood oil in Paraguay for the period 1941-1944 totaled 4,300 kilograms in 1941; 7,235 kilograms in 1942; 0 in 1943; and 2,872 kilograms in 1944. The combined productive capacity of the largest producer of pale santo oil and of several other smaller plants is estimated at about 3,000 kilograms monthly, far in excess of actual output. About 95 percent of total production is exported.

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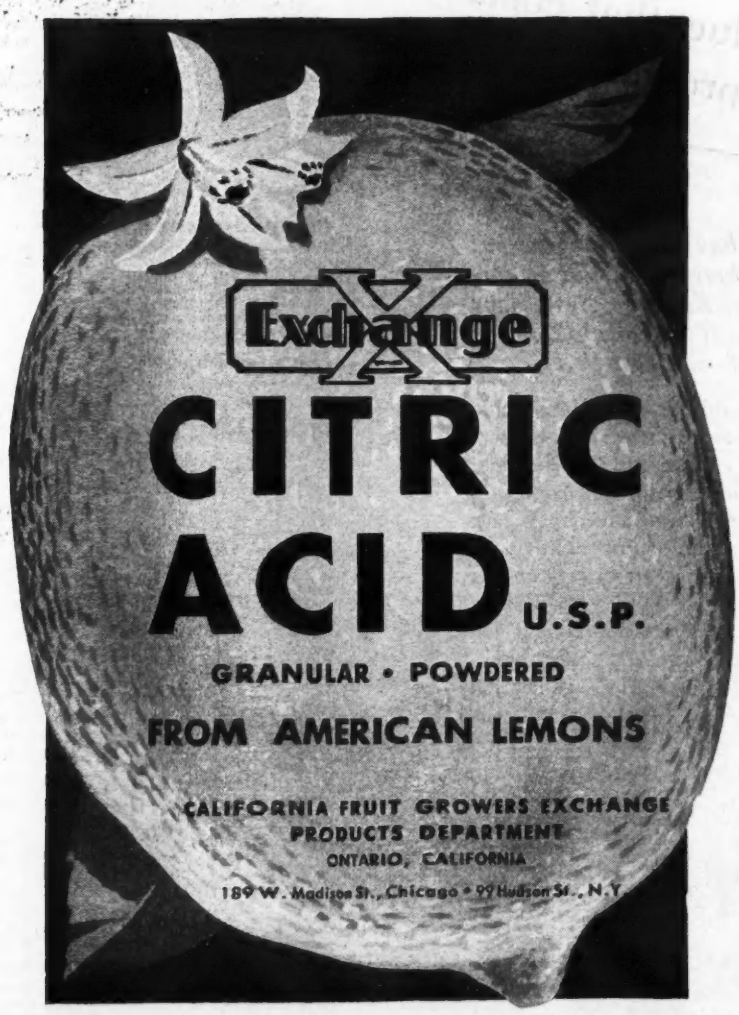

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ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 5 bgs, Stallman & Co; 500 bgs, Thurston & Braidich

ARTISTS MATERIAL—23 cs, Winsor & Newton

ARSENIC, RED—80 dms, Indusco, Inc

ASPHALT PENETRATION—51,576 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co

ASAFETIDA GUM—50 cs, E Meer Co; 200 cs, Brown & Sites; 32 pkgs, S K Kianian

BEES WAX—28 bgs, Rahmin Ali Askar Zodeh

CANARY SEED—800 bgs, Bank of New South Wales

CARAWAY SEED—500 bgs, Catz American Co; 50 bgs, Brown Importing Co; 250 bgs, Louis Furth & Co

CARNAUBA WAX—67 bgs, Smith & Nichols; 89 bgs, D C Andrews & Co

CAROB BEANS—123 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 123 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co

CASCARILLA OIL—1 cs, Ungerer & Co

CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Carl M Loeb-Rhoades Co; 3,334 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 2,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co; 10,162 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

CASSAVA MEAL—10,000 bgs, Wedmann & Godknecht

CASTOR BEANS—8,495 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons; 32,656 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co; 667 bgs, Tunley & Co; 250 bgs, Bunge & Co; oil, 400 dms, Harrison & Crossfield

CHALK—1,000 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co

COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs

COPAL GUM—1,161 bgs, O G Innes Corp; 701 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co; 800 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 700 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling; 1,300 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co; 460 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 400 bgs, Thurston & Braidich; 2,863 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co; 99 bgs, H P Winter & Co; 30 bgs, United States Line

COTTON LINTERS—241 bls, Simmons Co; 405 bls, Seidner Corp

COTTONSEED PITCH—215 dms, G S Ziegler & Co

CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bbls, National City Bank

CRESYLIC ACID—5 dms, American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc; 205 dms, Crowley Tar Product Co; 100 dms, W D Neuberg Co; 591 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co

CROTON OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co

CUMIN SEED—353 bls, United States & Eastern Trading Corp; 147 bgs, Gillespie & Co; 100 bgs, A D Isbetcherian; 266 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 41 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co; 127 bgs, Adfor Trading Co; 149 bgs, American Trading Corp; 60 bgs

CUTTLEFISH BONES—60 cs, J B De Macedo & Co

DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co

DYES, ANILIN—10 bbls, 28 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works; 15 bbls, Carbic Color & Chemical Co; 36 dms, 1 cs, Ciba Co; 64 dms, Geigy Co

EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, National City Bank; 15 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; 36 dms, Orbis Product Corp; 38 dms, J H Brown Agency

FENNEL SEED—300 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

FLAXSEED—7,335 tons, Commodity Credit Corp

FLINT PEBBLES—415 bgs, J W Higman Co; 1,695 bgs, Buebendorf Bros

FUEL OIL—305,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J

GAS OIL—65,538 bbls, First National Oil Corp

GELATIN—45 bbls, Ans Co

GLUE—10 bgs, Hermes Trading Corp; stock, 90 rolls, J Gorvers Co; 193 bls, 513 rolls, H Remis & Co

GYPSUM—9,413 tons, United States Gypsum Co

HENBANE LEAVES—58 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co; 53 bls, S B Penick & Co

HENNA LEAVES—27 bls, J L Hopkins & Co

HOREHOUND LEAVES—102 bls, 140 bgs, S B Penick & Co

INSOLUBLE GUM—99 bgs, P H Petry & Co

IODINE—1,429 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp

IRISHMOSS—25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co

IRON OXIDE—134 bbls, C K Williams & Co; 152 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co; 89 bbls, C J Osborn & Co; 67 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc; 201 bbls, Witco Chemical Co; 75 bbls, 500 kgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 67 kgs, T H Deutz Co

KYANITE—250 tons, Smith, Weihman & Co

LAUNDRY BLUE—6 cks, A De Ronde & Co

LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, Nerda Essential Oil & Chemical Co

LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna; 6 dms, Brazilian Warrant Co

LINSEED OIL—500 dms, Falex Foreign Trading Co

LIVER EXTRACT—5 cs, U S Vitamin Co; meal, 1,012 bgs, Weaver & Hugi

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co

MANACA ROOT—13 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co

MANGANESE ORE—7,500 bgs, E J Lavino & Co

MANIOC FLOUR—300 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc; meal, 1,110 bgs, Anasac Corp; 5,500 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Inc

MENTHOL—150 dms, Lo Curto & Funk

METACRESOL—1 dm, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc

MICA—299 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Corp; 59 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co; 12 cs, United States Commercial Co; 499 cs, General Electric Co; 204 cs, J F Garneau Co; 16 cs

MINERAL COLORS—70 kgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc

MINERAL WAX—80 bgs, Continental Bank & Trust Co; 185 bgs

MONTAN WAX—400 bgs, Pan Atlantic, Inc

MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs

OITICICA OIL—125 dms, Murray Oil Products Co

OLIVE OIL—157 dms, Baibo Oil Co; 230 dms, International N Y; 337 dms, Shammas & Sarfan; 34 dms, Pompeian Olive Oil Co; 174 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co; 280 dms, Bonoil Packing Corp; 175 bbls, G Ossola & Co; 267 dms, W Faebindrich, Inc; 656 dms

ORTHOCRESOL—1 dm, American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc

OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, E A Bromund Co; 83 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co; 112 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp; 306 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 57 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 125 bgs, Cornelius Product Co; 105 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co

OXGALLS—3 cks, American Ferment Co; 6 cks, Tupman, Thurlow Co; 1 ck, E S & A Bank; 2 dms, Bank of New South Wales

PAPRIKA—460 bgs, M A Porazzi & Co; 50 bgs, B A Railton Co; 50 bgs, Griffiths Laboratories; 25 bgs, Young Winfield; 50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 50 bgs, Magee & McCullough; 500 bgs, J Weinstein; 300 bgs, A G Dunn; 500 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 100 bgs, H J Mayer & Sons; 100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co; 50 bgs, Fidelity Trading Co; 100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons; 200 bgs, B C Ritchie & Co; 500 bgs, F H Leggett & Co; 200 bgs, National City Bank; 1,650 bgs

PAREIRA BRAVA ROOT—22 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—231,667 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd; 797,226 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J; 23,665 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp

PINE OIL—1 dm, Gondrand Shipping Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, International Products Corp; 41,788 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

QUINCE SEED—20 bgs, G Hillel & Co; 69 bgs, David E Murad; 22 bgs, E Somekh; 97 bgs, Nawi Noonoo & Co; 77 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co

RHUBARB—11 dms, E Meer & Co; 31 cs, Peck & Velsor

ROSEMARY OIL—44 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co

SAFFRON—1 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co; 1 cs

SAGE LEAVES—177 bls, Continental Bank & Trust Co; 232 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co; 50 bls, Irving Trust Co; oil, 50 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 11 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co

SHARK LIVERS—16 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co

SHELLAC—150 cs, 850 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 100 bgs, Irving Trust Co

STEARIC ACID, BLOCK—320 bgs, Commercial Banking Co

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—26 bls, R J Prentiss & Co

TARTAR—2,565 bgs, Commodity Credit Co; 246 bgs

THYME LEAVES—129 bgs, Irving Trust Co

TRAGACANTH GUM—288 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co; 611 bgs, D S Bahary & Co; 20 cs, 227 bgs, M N Hakkak; 82 bgs, W M Pallison & Co; 32 cs, Jacques Wolf & Co; 114 cs, 439 bgs, E Meer & Co

VALERIAN ROOT—27 bls, J H Brown Agencies; 885 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

UMBER, BURNT—1,182 bgs, Mineral Pigment Corp; powdered, 59 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co

WHITING—340 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner

WOOL FAT—84 dms

ZINC CONCENTRATE—3,202 tons, American Metal Co

can Metal Co

Bank; 8,525 bgs, Bank of New South Wales; 8,000 bgs

Boston Imports

CASEIN—2,032 bgs, First National Bank

COTTON LINTERS—171 bls, Green Textile Assn, Inc; 258 bls, Cecil Kutz Co

MANIOC MEAL—2,000 bgs, H F Dolan

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,507 bgs, National Shawmut Bank; 6,482 bgs, First National Bank

Chicago Imports

SAGE LEAVES—191 bls, Continental Bank & Trust Co

Philadelphia Imports

ARABIC GUM—1,500 bgs, Pine Bros

COTTON LINTERS—251 bls, American Cotton Product Co

MENTHOL—40 cs, Vick Chemical Co

SHELLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 1,000 bgs, Mac Lac Co

THALLIUM SULPHATE—1 cs, Philadelphia National Bank

San Francisco Imports

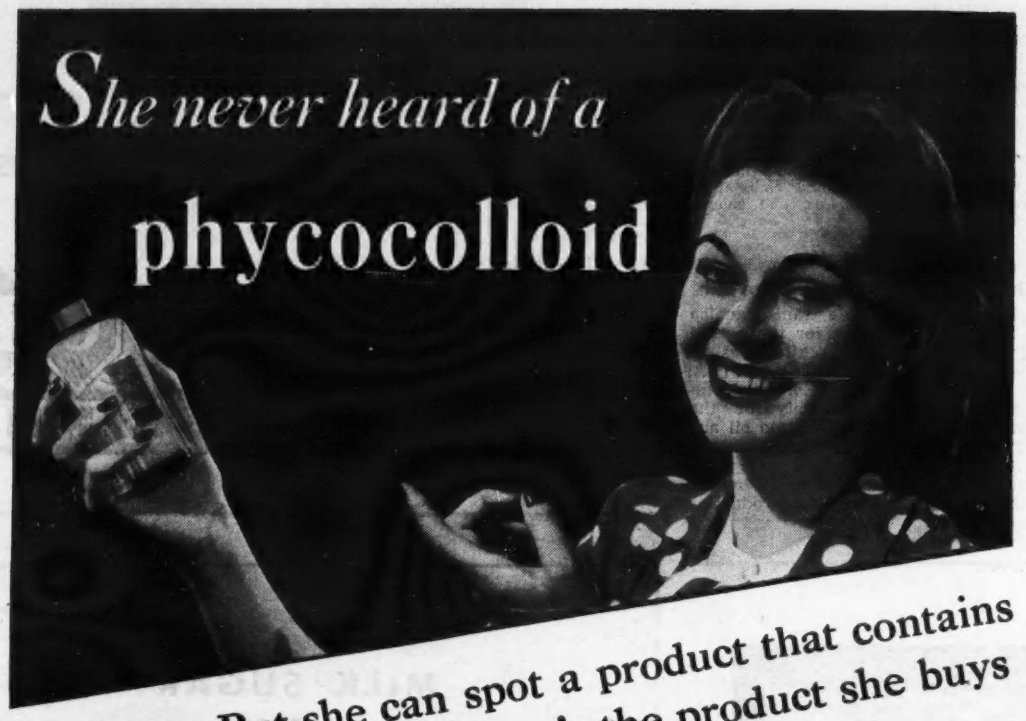
SAGE LEAVES—175 bls, Anglo California National Bank

Trade Briefs

Griscom - Russell Company, New York, has published a booklet on the heat-transfer apparatus for chemical process work that it has developed.

Turco Products, Inc., manufacturer of cleaning and maintenance compounds, Los Angeles, has added Donald Keating, recently released from the Navy, to the technical service staff.

Corn growers one of these days may be growing and selling hybrid varieties on the basis of high-oil content of the kernel, according to research chemists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who have found that the oil content of different hybrids varies widely—as much as 36 percent in the case of two commonly grown hybrids.

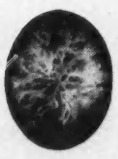


But she can spot a product that contains one...and that's the product she buys

Women hesitate to buy a product that has "settled out" and therefore has an appearance of poor quality. Kraystay gives many products "eye-appeal" through an even distribution of color and body.

Kraystay is a remarkable new stabilizer made from carrageenin. Used in varying proportions, it has unusual stabilizing, emulsifying, thickening, gelling and suspending properties. It is adaptable to foods, pharmaceuticals, and other products of medium or low acidity.

If your product requires an agent of this type, let Kraft technicians help you. Call or write today, stating your problem. Or if you wish to submit your formula, these experts will be glad to assist you in the application of Kraystay to your product. Kraft Foods Company, Department Y-4, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago 90, Illinois.



FROM TINY FRONDS OF CARRAGEEN (edible Irish moss), gathered from the cold ocean floor, Kraft extracts a clear, pure vegetable gelose for use in the manufacture of Kraystay. Modern scientific laboratory control insures the uniform high quality of this consistently efficient stabilizer.

KRAYSTAY

MADE BY KRAFT

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN VEGETABLE STABILIZERS

Glass Containers Plant Planned for Pittsburgh

Construction of $1,100,000 plant for the production of a general line of glass containers for the food and pharmaceutical industries has been inaugurated by the Neville Island Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. The container plant, of which Walkerman D. Dugan is president, is being built on Neville Island, on land acquired from Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co., and will be ready for operation late this year, probably in December.

Winthrop Gave $92,500 For Research in 1945-46

Grants totaling $92,500 have been made by Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, for special medical research projects in universities, hospitals and foundations during 1945-46, according to a report made by Dr. J. B. Rice, vice-president and director of medical research, to the National Research Council. Some of these grants cover research that will not be completed until 1947-48.

Made Vice-President

W. R. Veale has been made vice-president and general manager of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass. In this newly created post, Mr. Veale, who has been manager of Frankfort Distillers Corporation, will be responsible for the company's entire operation.

German Patents Parley U.S. Delegate Named

OPD Washington Bureau

President Truman has approved Casper W. Ooms, United States Commissioner of Patents, as delegate to the conference on German-owned patents outside Germany, which is scheduled to convene in London, July 10. He also approved the following advisers to the delegate:—

Bennett Boskey, of the Department of State's division of economic security control; Francis C. Brown, consultant to the Alien Property Custodian; John Green, director of the Department of Commerce's office of technical and scientific services; Howland M. Sargeant, chief of the division of patents of the office of the Alien Property Custodian; James Simsarian, of the Department of State's inter-Allied reparation agency, and Robert P. Terrill, of the division of international resources of the Department of State.

Medical Supplies Site Sales Elimination Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The Surgical Instruments Distributors Advisory Committee, meeting with officials of the War Assets Administration, approved the fixed price policy of WAA and unanimously recommended that sales of surplus technical items be made through a centralized control point.

Representing the distributors of surgical instruments throughout the country, this committee further recommended that medical supplies be excluded from site sales. Members of the committee expressed the opinion that the site sale procedure would not be successful in giving full distribution of these supplies to the ultimate consumer, would permit anyone unfamiliar with the purpose of the goods to buy them, and would result in detriment to the public health.

Pharmaceutical Ad Club Elects Officers

H. R. Moorman, of Sarnay Products, Inc., New York, has been elected president of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Robert N. Irons, of Wallace & Tiernan Products Company; Treasurer, Albert J. Weisbrodt, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Inc.; Secretary, Robert F. Johnston, jr., of Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Co.

Hardt Quits E.R. Squibb

Robert A. Hardt, vice-president in charge of advertising and sales promotion for E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has resigned. Mr. Hardt had been affiliated with the company for more than twenty years.

Wermer Joins Ciba

Dr. Paul L. Wermer, recently discharged from the Armed Forces, has joined Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., New York, in the professional service department.

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TINCTURE GREEN SOAP, U.S.P.
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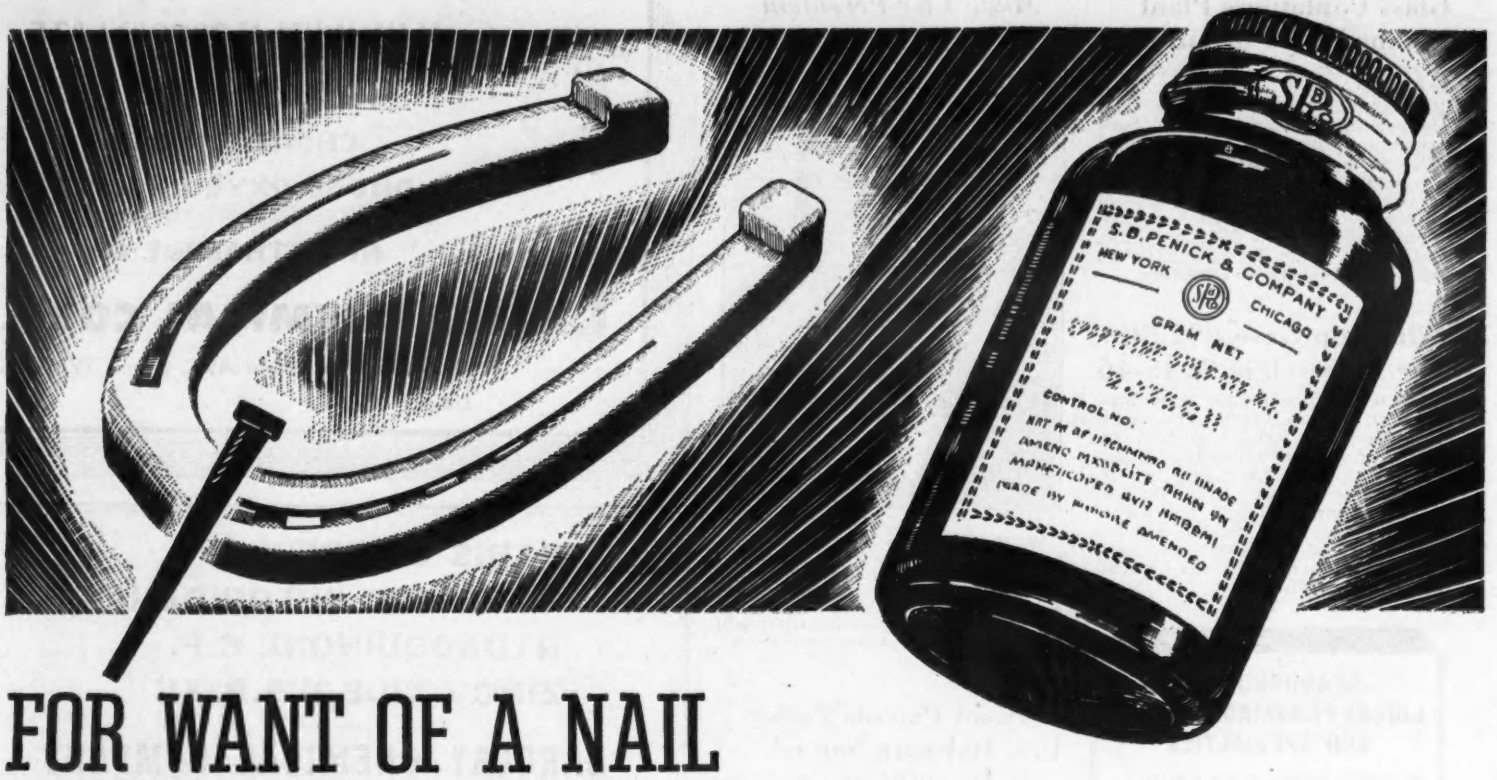

FOR WANT OF A NAIL A SHOE WAS LOST!

And, in some instances today, for want of an Alkaloidal ingredient, a product has been taken off the shelves. Sales have been lost, and a market once lost is difficult to recapture.

Similar situations might be avoided by anticipating needs well in advance, by placing orders with us immediately, and by allocating requirements over a reasonable period of time. Under such circumstances, we can, in most cases, meet customer needs and help keep their products on the shelves and hold that hard-won market.

While upset conditions do exist at present in several of the countries that produce the botanicals from which Alkaloids are derived, S. B. Penick & Company with their world-wide resources may overcome many such problems if notified in advance of your needs and quantities.

Consult us regarding your immediate problems.

PLANT ALKALOIDS, GLYCOSIDES and RELATED CHEMICALS

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Aconitine Potent Crystals
Aloin U.S.P.
Arecoline Hydrobromide N.F.
Asparagin
Atropine Alkaloid U.S.P.
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Berberine Sulphate
Berberine Acid Sulphate
Cantharidin
Chrysarobin U.S.P.
*Cinchonidine
*Cinchonine
Colchicine Salicylate
Colchicine U.S.P.
Digitalin, N.N.R. (so-called german)
Digitonin
Elaterium
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
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Homatropine Sulphate
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Hydrastine Hydrochloride N.F.
Hydrastine Sulphate
Hyoscine Hydrobromide U.S.P.
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide U.S.P. X
Hyoscyamine Sulphate
Lobeline Sulphate
Ouabain U.S.P. (Strophanthin (G))
Physostigmine (See Eserine)
Picrotoxin U.S.P.
Pilocarpine Alkaloid
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride N.F.
Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P.
Pilocarpine Salicylate
Pilocarpine Sulphate
Podophyllin N.F.
Quassin
*Quinidine Sulphate U.S.P.
*Quinine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Quinine Sulphate U.S.P.
Salicin
Sanguinarine Nitrate
Sanguinarine Sulphate
Santonin N.F.
Saponin
Scopolamine Hydrobromide (See Hyoscine)
Sparteine
Sparteine Camphosulphonate
Sparteine Sulphate N.F.
Strophanthin (K) U.S.P.
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Yohimbine Hydrochloride (so-called)

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The legal death of the Office of Price Administration that came June 30 at midnight was totally without effect on the market for botanical drugs. Fairly early in the life of OPA ceiling controls had been lifted on domestic botanicals and some time back OPA also decontrolled prices on imported botanics. Since the market had been free from OPA regulation for a long period of time, the passing of that much debated government agency added nothing to the botanical drug trade.

Gum tragacanth was a strong item last week. Prices were advanced to cover the prevailing replacement cost in the primary market where strength abounded. Arabic held firm despite further arrivals of substantial quantities. Locust bean gum withstood further imports because of the sustained demand that prevailed.

Irish moss showed the effect of recent substantial replacement arrivals from European sources and lower prices were evidence of the more competitive market that had been developing. Juniper berries were also more competitive at a moderate recession in values. Indian valerian was cheaper but the more desirable Belgian root remained firm because of limited supply.

In the condimental group, Chinese anise, all sorts of caraway seed, and the several varieties of poppy seed were objects of further decline in prices. The changes were fractional in all instances. Batavia cassia continued unavailable but better than fair stocks of China bark were to be had at fairly easy prices. Peppers were hard to get and the outlook was not favorable for an early increase in supplies.

Balsams

Fir—Firm in price, both varieties of this article were in but moderate request last week. The call was strictly for jobbing quantities.

Peru—Jobbing request fully supported the market and competition was kept repressed by the absence of a substantial surplus of low cost goods on the spot.

Barks

Black Haw—Spot prices underwent no further repression and, in fact, values appeared to have developed a firmer tone that corresponded with the situation in the primary market.

Cascara—This article was exceptionally firm and factors of additional strength worked to the full maintenance of prevailing prices. In fact, some felt that values would go higher.

Elm—It seemed likely that consumers of this article will find prices on the firm, high side during the main consuming season that lies ahead. Reserves are destined to be conservative.

Wild Cherry—Collections have made fair progress but it is quite apparent that stocks warehoused by the end of the collection season will be less than normal and the goods will have been obtained at relatively well maintained prices in the primary market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, 15c. per lb.
No. 2, 15c. per lb.
No. 3, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Dillseed, natural, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Irish moss, bleached, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
ordinary, 6c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, ½c. per lb.
Caraway, Calif., ½c. per lb.
Canadian, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Danish, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Danish, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Swedish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.3	289.3	289.3	227.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 28

New York

Areca nuts, 80 bags: moldy; wormy; live insects.
Althea root, 21 bags: moldy.
Aconite root, 20 bags: excess stems.
Arnica flowers, 39 bags: insect infested.
Balm of Gilead buds, 38 sacks: moldy.
Cassava Manioc meal, 3500 bags: insect infested.
Cassia, 200 bags: filthy.
Cassia oil, 40 drums: not U. S. P.
Chillies, 2,535 bags: insect infested and moldy.
Corn silk, 60 bales: filthy.
Cumin seed, 649 bags: filthy.
Dittany herb 10 bales: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 30 bags: filthy.
Gentian root, 278 bales: filthy.
Galangal root 50 bags: insect bored.
Horehound herb, 107 bales: filthy.
Juniper berries, 32 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 100 bales: filthy.
Papaya pulp, 858 cartons: short weight.
Peppermint oil, 34 cases: not U. S. P.
Rose buds, 87 bales: filthy.
Poppy petals, 37 bags: filthy.

Beans

Vanilla—The majority of the United States quota of Bourbon vanilla is expected to arrive here this month and the quota is reported at about 250 tons to cover the period of July 1 to December 31, this year. The next crop of Mexicans is estimated at 150,000 to 250,000 pounds, but since shipments won't start much before next March, there is still a chance of adverse conditions affecting the total size of the crop.

Berries

Juniper—Quotations were shaded to a minimum of 30c. per pound under the influence of added competition, the result of the additions to available spot supplies.

Raspberries—Attempts to buy dried berries in the primary market usually lack success. Berries are not being dried. They are being sold to quick freezers as fresh fruit. Establishment of a firm price remains to be accomplished. It would appear that the normal price for dried berries will not be approached very soon.

Flowers

Chamomile—Rather better inquiry was reported for Hungarian flowers last week and values displayed a firmer undertone throughout the entire period. Certainly there was no tendency to shade values.

Elder—The crops are now still on the elder bushes and it is impossible to get much of a line on the probable future of supplies. To domestic collection must be added the ability of dealers to import goods from abroad.

Pyrethrum—Early reappearance of Japanese flowers on the international market is not indicated at this time. During the war, the cooperatives formerly cultivating pyrethrum were forced to grow foodstuffs for the Japanese people and a return to pyrethrum cultivation in the terms of its prewar preeminent position is likely to be delayed.

Gums

Aloe—During the past week 45 cases of this article arrived from Porto Cabello. The arrival found the spot market exceptionally steady, though not the subject of substantial demand.

Arabic—The spot prices were firm under good request on spot and firmly maintained prices at the primary market. During the period 2,000 bags reached here from Port Sudan and 605 bags came from Basrah. Little competition was possible locally, based on prevailing replacement costs.

Locust Bean—Demand continued to be very good, acting to support recent prices fully and keeping competition within the limits set by the availability of goods. Arrivals totaled 100 bags from Liverpool and 246 bags from Larmaca, Cyprus. In the previous week, over 500 bags arrived from Portugal, the first shipment from that country, and the quality was superior.

Tragacanth—The market was strong

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PROMPT DELIVERY

from our New York City Mills and Warehouses

The strength of our far-flung international contacts again proves itself in the encouraging resumption of supplies of all kinds. As heretofore, it will pay you to "check with Hopkins first" whenever in the market for Foreign and Domestic Botanical Crude Drugs. Many are available for prompt shipment from our New York City Mills and Warehouses.

CHECK YOUR NEEDS NOW

- ☐ Aloes, Socotrine and Cape
- ☐ Althea Root
- ☐ Anise Seed
- ☐ Boldo Leaves
- ☐ Buchu Leaves
- ☐ Colocynth Pulp
- ☐ Colombo Root
- ☐ Fennel Seed
- ☐ Gentian Root
- ☐ Ginger, Jamaica, Calicut, African
- ☐ Gum Arabic Amber Sorts
- ☐ Gum Karaya, Whole and Powder
- ☐ Horehound Herb
- ☐ Juniper Berries
- ☐ Kamala Powder
- ☐ Orris Root
- ☐ Quince Seed
- ☐ Rosemary Leaves
- ☐ Sage Leaves
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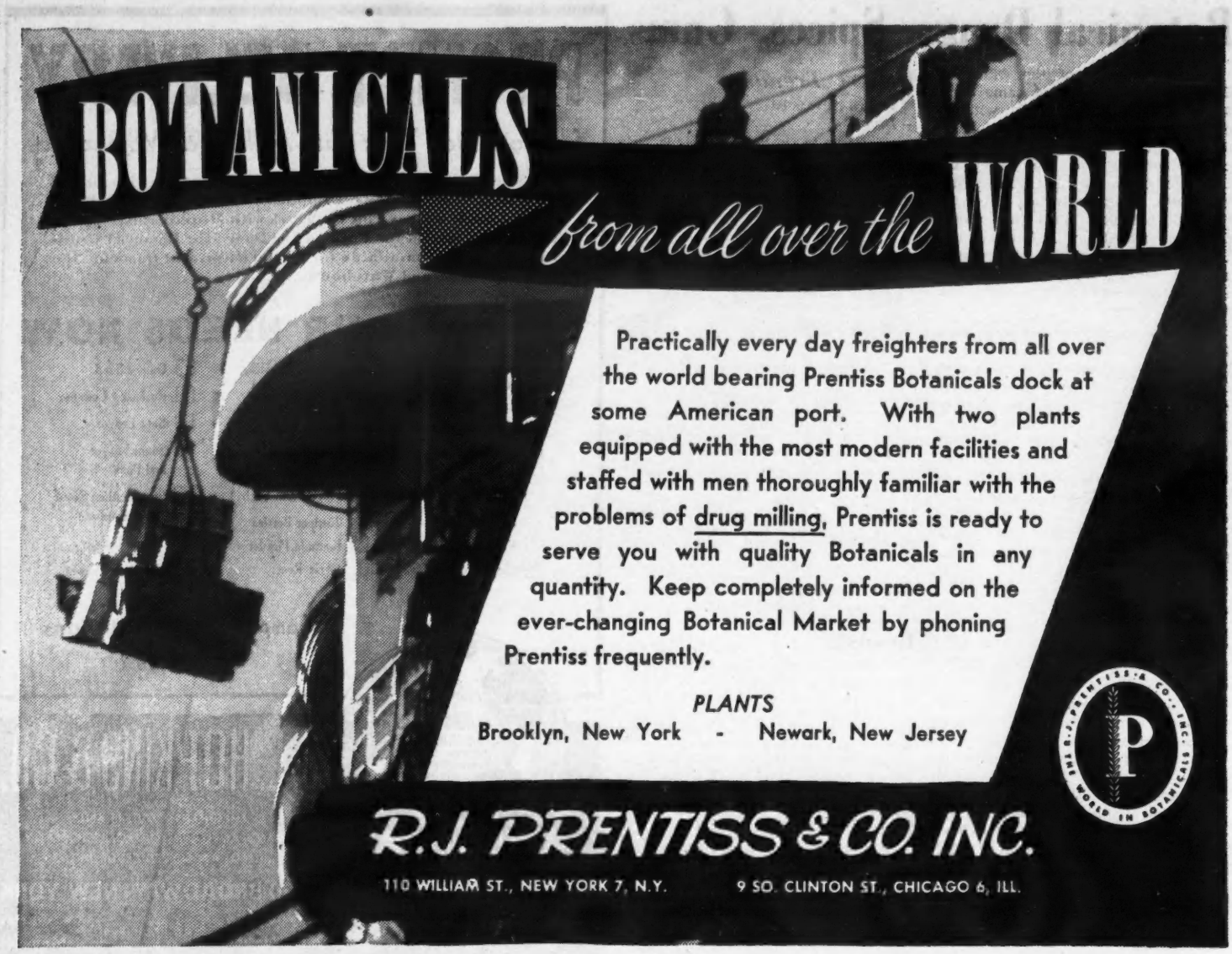
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and advancing, notwithstanding the arrival of 4,483 bags from Basrah. Quotations on No. 1 went to $5 per pound; No. 2, $3.65; No. 3, $3.20, and the tendency was upward at a late hour in the period in keeping with developments in the primary market.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Definitely on the steady side since arrivals from abroad have been insufficient materially to affect local asking prices of dealers. The real test will come when central European States are again shipping direct to this country.

Henbane—Europe is supplying better than fair-sized quantities to this country. The latest arrival was 111 bales from Alexandria, Egypt. Prices held unchanged but they seemed to be a trifle softer in some directions.

Henna—Spot stocks were increased in the amount of 27 bales that reached here from Alexandria, Egypt, last week. Demand was normally active and the movement into consumption took place at steady to firm prices.

Stramonium—From Buenos Aires, Argentina, came 26 bales of this article and other sources of supply were reported to have sold fairly substantial quantities to come here later. There could also be some domestic collection of the item.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Prices appeared to have steadied following the recent decline of powder to the basis of 15½c. per pound. Demand has also been somewhat of an improvement over recent volume.

Cantharides—Arrivals from abroad have yet to establish anything like the normal spot reserve of this item. Prices remain sensationally high.

Dragon's Blood—Nothing has been forthcoming from the Far Eastern sources of supply and hence the usual offerings of thin reeds could not be made. Drops were available. Demand was light.

Irish Moss—Bleached material was lower at 25c. to 26c. per pound and powdered material stood at 35c. to 36c. Arrivals added 25 bales from Havre, France. Imports have reestablished a fair-sized replacement stock in the hands of the usual suppliers.

Roots

Aletris—Firm on spot and available in far less than normal quantities because of the not too successful attempts to secure added collections in the primary market.

Gentian—Steady at the recent price declines which were said to have brought spot quotations into line with what has been paid in the Italian market for goods recently landed here. Demand was fairly active.

Manaca—From Brazil came 13 bags of this root last week, the first importation reported for an exceptionally long period of time.

Mandrake — Firm in the primary market where prices were free from competitive influences. Demand this Fall was expected to reach high volume as manufacturing consumers lack their normal warehouse reserves.

Rhubarb — Some Chineses root reached here last week. It amounted to 42 bags from Shanghai and will be vastly welcome here where stocks of any kind of rhubarb root were exceptionally small. In fact, some sellers had not offered anything for a long time.

Valerian — From Karachi, India, came 885 bags of this root last week and the price eased back to 45c. to 47c. per pound. A limited quantity of Belgian root was available at 58c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise — Mexican seed was very scarce and prices were close to the nominal of values. Star seed from China was available in fair sized quantities and prices were 27½c. to 28c. per pound.

Caraway — Quotations continued to sag slightly under competition. Canadian was down to 25c. to 26c. per pound; domestic, 25½c. to 26c.; Danish, 25½c. to 26c.; Dutch, 25¾c. to 26¼c. for spot and 26½c. to 27c. for futures.

Cardamon — Showing strength on spot and in primary market where values have an upward tendency for some time past.

Celery—Inquiries regarding the situation in France are received from time to time but local importers have very little upon which to base market information. India seed continued to

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Gentian fluid extract	⅛ ounce
Bitter orange peel fluid extract	¼ ounce
Cinnamon fluid extract	⅛ ounce
Licorice fluid extract	⅛ ounce
Anise, powdered	20 grains
Caraway, powdered	20 grains
Coriander, powdered	20 grains
Simple elixir	14 ounces
Magnesium carbonate	Sufficient

Triturate mixed extracts and drugs in mortar with magnesium carbonate sufficient to make creamy mixture. Add simple elixir, stirring well. Cover. Macerate an hour. Filter.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE From Forty Nations MARK

supply current requirements and prices appeared to be firm last week.

Cumin — Importations amounted to 1,243 bags of this item originating in Basrah. Stocks were not excessive. Neither was demand.

Fenugreek—Subject to fair requests and prices had a firm undertone that reflected the situation in primary market centers.

Poppy—Prices continued to move in favor of buyers. Late last week, Argentine seed was quoted 24½c. to 25c. per pound; Dutch, 28½c. to 29c.; Danish, 27c. to 27½c.; and Swedish, 27c. to 27½c. Competition was active and supplies assured bakers of ample stocks—if they have the rolls upon which to put the seed.

Spices

Allspice — Only future deliveries were offered and the price of such goods held very firm.

Cassia—Batavia grades remained in nominal position since exports have not yet been resumed. China cassia was in fair supply and prices were generally steady.

Clove—No further price decline was noted and some expect a period of stability to prevail for some time to come.

Ginger—Jamaica was slightly easier without prices showing further decline. Absence of African roots in the replacement offerings being received made for a spot market that was largely nominal. Cochin root remained steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, July 3.—Call for botanical drugs and spices was light here this week. However, prices remained unchanged. Prices were:—

Marjoram — French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was quoted at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Trade Briefs

Penn Industrial Instrument Corporation, Philadelphia, announces the election of J. T. Vollbrecht as a director. Mr. Vollbrecht is president of the Energy Control Company of Philadelphia and New York.

E I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has developed a new, and what they call an improved, method of treating corn seed against disease and decay. The company has named it the "Slurry Method."

Chilean Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation (Corporation de Ventas de Salitre y Yodo de Chile) has announced that interest of 2½ percent will be paid for six months ending June 30 on its 5 percent sterling income debentures. Payment in New York will be made through J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation.

B.T. Babbitt Realigns Official Family

Leon Mendleson has retired as president of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., manufacturer of soap products, New York, and has been succeeded by Alan Mendleson, formerly executive vice-president. Alton Mendleson has been named vice-president in charge of manufacturing, and Samuel Mendleson chairman of the board and executive vice-president. L. J. Gumpert has been named vice-president in charge of sales, and John E. Sammond has been elected treasurer.

Nu-Enamel Appoints Five Division Managers

The Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, has appointed five new division managers. They are Harry E. Hammond, in charge of the Baltimore trading area; George N. Portner, directing sales in the Indianapolis and Cincinnati areas; Richard B. Scharff, South Bend, Grand Rapids and Gary areas; Robert M. Williamson, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Binghamton, and Joseph A. Dorrity, in charge of Charleston, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., and Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Int'l Minerals Common Offered to Shareholders

The International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has established $32.50 per share as the price at which 131,769 shares of common stock will be offered for subscription by common shareholders of record June 24, 1946. The shares are offered in accord with the approval by shareholders of a proposal to make the offer on the basis of one share of common stock for each five shares held.

Hazel-Atlas Glass May Split Stock Five-for-One

Directors of the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company. Wheeling, W. Va., have proposed that the outstanding capital stock of the company be split five-for-one, and the authorized capital stock be increased from 600,000 shares of $25 par value to 3,000,000 shares of $5 par value. Stockholders will vote on the plan at a special meeting, date of which has not been determined.

C-Z Chemical Now Allied Home Products

The C-Z Chemical Company, household products manufacturer, Beloit, Wis., Paterson, N. J., and South Beloit, Ill., has changed its name to the Allied Home Products Corporation, according to L. C. Levine, president. A new C-Z Chemical Company has been formed as a division to retain the name and to produce and market the various products carrying that designation.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The demise of the Office of Price Administration brought to rash of price advances in the markets for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. Leading suppliers of those entities entered the period of freedom from government price restraints sanely and conservatively. Many articles had been under the General Maximum Price Regulation and inequities had prevailed. But none of the leading factors in the market became infected with the price advance virus. For the most part, the line of prices generally was held unchanged and the price alterations that were made bore no relation to the death of OPA.

The surprise price development of the week was a reduction in the quotations on angelica root oil. An $80 cut in prices brought that article below the 1939 prewar level. Other reductions came in Italian bergamot and Russian lavender oil. Both reductions were the result of competition and testified to the successful working of the law of supply and demand when combined with free competition.

Lignaloe wood oil was higher at the close of the period and there was still no offering of seed oil. Calamus, under the absence of competition brought by general and substantial distribution of stocks, closed the week at a considerable advance over previous quotations.

Citrous oils were in good request and in almost every case the supply was short enough to hold the market to an exceptionally firm position. The situation in lemon was such as to create a ready market for anything and everything offered. An almost similar situation governed orange oil and, considering the prevailing demand versus the existing supply, the position would seem to offer encouragement to those formerly importing orange oil from Italy and French North Africa. Neither of those items is yet available on spot.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Calamus, $4 per lb.
Lignaloe, wood oil, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Angelica, root oil, $80 per lb.
Bergamot, 25c. per lb.
Lavender, Russian, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
202.9	203.6	205.6	228.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Both better and sweet oil held steady to firm under a request generally reported as routine in character and size.

Angelica—Lower than prewar prices are back on oil of angelica root. One spot quarter came into the market with spot offerings at $40 whereas the prewar price was around $45. Others quoted upwards of $140 per pound. Some range! No offerings of seed oil were reported.

Anise—Chinese oil continued easy under fairly plentiful supplies and not especially active for quick deliveries. The price was $1.90 to $2.75 per pound, which contrasted with Russian at $4.

Apricot Kernel—The market was steady but not plentifully supplied with prompt delivery material. Production has been moderate for some time past. Demand was conservative.

Bergamot—The market weakened further under competition and closed the short business week at $5.75 to $7 per pound, ranging according to seller. Some sellers appear to be long of goods that show a high first cost because they had been purchased months ago before the general lowering of import costs.

Calamus—Although most dealers fail to stock the item, a limited quantity was reported available last week but the minimum of asked prices was higher at $24 per pound. The range was to $30, as to seller.

Cananga—Reopening of export from the primary market is delayed, a fact that keeps spot stocks distinctly conservative and serves to hold prices very steady even though demand fails to press strongly.

Caraway—Plentiful supplies of raw material exist but the offerings of oil from Holland remain conservative since that country has reentered aggressively the export market on seeds. Oil on spot remained unchanged and was subject to quiet demand last week.

Cassia—The appearance of greater price stability has come to the market for this article. No price declines have taken place on spot since early in June. The market remained steady last week.

Celery—Seed remains on the side of strength in India and France has yet to grow a crop and offer it for export. The result is a steady to firm spot market on oil with demand being mainly for prompt requirements.

Citronella—Ceylon oil was firm at the late advance and the higher quality of oil was especially firm in the primary market. Local activity was moderate during the period just ended.

Croton—Although unchanged in price, stocks gained in local quarters last week through the arrival of three cases from London. Foreign costs acted to the support of current quotations.

Cubeb—Restoration of supplies in local circles awaits resumption of major exports of cubeb berries from the East Indies.

Eucalyptus—Shipments from Australia have improved considerably. An arrival of 51 drums from Melbourne was noted last week. However, accumulation of normal reserve in dealers' warehouses proves difficult because of the prompt fashion in which imports move at firm prices to manufacturing consumers.

Geranium—One spot quarter wanted as high as $24 per pound for Algerian while the minimum of quotations remained at $18. None of the dealers had a great deal to sell. Bourbon oil held steady. Russian oil was lacking on the spot.

Lavender—The sole change in prices came in Russian oil which was established at the lower price level of $13.75 per pound. This was in line with the increasingly competitive position made possible in French flower oil by the importation of substantial quantities of practically all esters. An arrival of 3 drums from Harve, France, was reported.

Lemon—This item remains firm in price in line with replacement costs and absence of sufficient stocks to afford a basis for a competitive approach to selling. Scarcity of domestic oil continued to make possible sales at a price premimum over the minimum spot quotations named in leading quarters.

Lemongrass—Still on the firm side. A further importation of 6 drums from Santos, Brazil, was noted last week. Manufacturing requirements still bulked large.

Lignaloe—Wood oil was higher at $4.15 to $5.25 per pound and there were still no offerings of seed oil from Mexico.

Lime—Not overly well stocked on spot at the season when demand pressed steadily for immediate satisfaction.

Nutmeg—The high cost of distilling nutmegs in the primary market contributed to the strong position held by oil on spot. The distillers reported thorough maintainence of quotations.

Orange—Seasonal demand was active. Manufacturing consumers called constantly for substantial quantities and the proposed business kept prices to a very firm position. Many still wonder when Italy will resume her export of this oil. And there was a time when North African oil raised competitive hob with domestic and Italian oils.

Peppermint—The sole change was in the price range on natural oil. The market as adjusted was quoted at $6.80 to $7.50 per pound. Distillation will start at the end of this month and a preliminary report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics should be forthcoming not too long from now.

Pineneedle—Siberian pineneedle oil held minimum at $3.10 per pound and the range as to seller was to $3.65.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Rosemary—An arrival of 44 drums from Alicante, Spain, was reported. The higher market recently developed remained firmly maintained in line with the replacement position of the item.

Sandalwood—Firm enough to actually be close to a strong position because of the high replacement cost and the moderate distribution of spot goods.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Steady for the most part but in some measure feeling the effects of the greater availability of Chinese anise oil.

Benzaldehyde—Steady. Supplied in somewhat larger quantities but also well taken by the manufacturing consumers.

Bromstyrol—An extra quality of this article was reported selling on the basis of $5.75 per pound. The top price was $6.25 and the minimum was $5.20, according to seller.

Eucalyptol—Raw material supplies are increasing steadily and the position of eucalyptol should undergo improvement as production is permitted great leaway.

Eugenol — Apparently steady in most quarters although basic raw material has been fractionally easier for some time past.

Hydroxycitronellal—No general offerings were current. A strictly nominal spot market prevailed and usual suppliers would not venture an opinion on prices.

U.S. Pepper Shortage Blamed on Government

John N. Curlett, vice-president of McCormick & Co., spices and insecticides, Baltimore, last week blamed the United States shortage of black pepper on government agencies charged with handling it during the war. Mr. Curlett stated that government agencies have "missed opportunity after opportunity to bring black pepper into this country, using as an alibi the war and price control."

Much "misinformation has been disseminated as to the reason for the scarcity," Mr. Curlett added, "and the commodity has been very poorly handled by the agencies."

Petitgrain Oil Output Gains in Paraguay

The 1945 production of petitgrain oil in Paraguay is estimated at about 250,000 kilograms. For several years prior to the war, annual output of the oil remained relatively stable at less than 100 tons. About 90 percent of domestic production of Paraguay's petitgrain oil is exported, the remainder being consumed locally in the manufacture of soaps.

Trade Briefs

Maurice Levy Company, toiletries manufacturer, has become a New York Corporation under the name Mauvel, Ltd.

Jean d'Hennery Parfumeur, Inc., chartered under Delaware laws, will do business in New York, with offices at 150 Broadway.

Chicago Perfumery, Soap & Extract Association, will hold its next golf tournament at the Olympia Fields Country Club on July 16.

United-Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has named H. L. Wherley assistant to the merchandising manager of toiletries.

Toni Company, cold cream manufacturer, has opened New York offices at 1 East Fifty-seventh street, with George Friedman, general sales manager, in charge.

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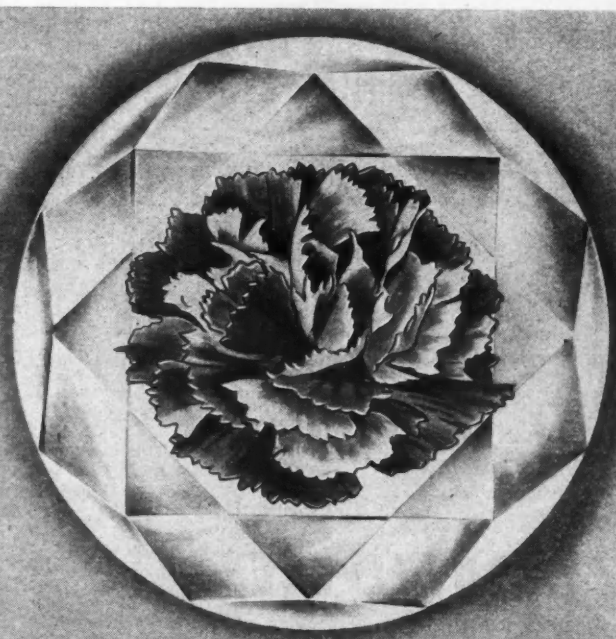
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METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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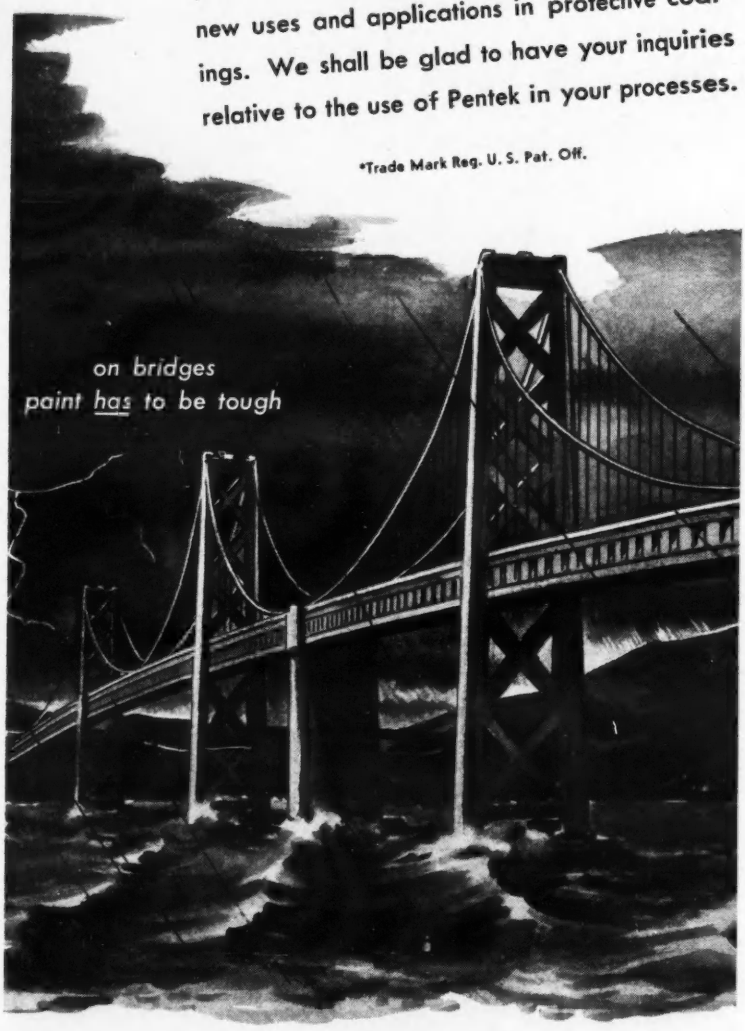

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Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Salicylates

Protective Coatings Materials

The demise of the Office of Price Administration, at the outset of last week, has thrown the protective coatings industry into a state of uncertainty as to its next moves in the matter of prices.

Coming as it did, while the industry was negotiating with OPA as well as with the national lawmakers for well warranted advances in ceiling prices for numerous raw materials and for such an adjustment of prices on its finished products as to cover increases in their production costs and also afford reasonable margins of profit, the immediate removal of all price controls has seemingly opened the way for the greatly desired markups of prices for both materials and finished paints, varnishes and lacquers.

But, except in the naval stores market, wherein prices of gum turpentine and gum rosin were instantly advanced to the figures which producers and dealers had been seeking to induce OPA to grant as new ceiling levels for these commodities, the importers, processors and dealers in the paint materials industry have decided to hold the line at the old ceilings on virtually all these materials until the price control situation has been clarified by a brief revival of OPA or some new legislation providing price curbs on their products, or by failure of Congress to act along these lines, so urgently recommended by the President.

One shellac importer has begun to offer new crop shellac for July shipment from Calcutta at prices approximately 100 percent higher than the old ceiling levels. But, even the announcements by the two largest lead producing companies, that they had raised their prices on refined lead by 1¼ cents a pound to a 9½-cent basis, have not yet been reflected in commensurate markups in prices of the lead pigments or lead chrome colors.

Meanwhile, the paint makers have reason to believe that they will be successful in their all-out drive for revocation of WFO-42a, limiting the amount of linseed oil that may be used in the production of protective coatings, floor coverings and coated fabrics, albeit they are still well aware of the unlikelihood of more liberal quotas for the third and fourth quarters of this year than the present 75 percent allocation of this drying oil based on the amount used during the corresponding quarters of the base period 1940-1941.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Following immediately upon the expiration of the Government's premium price plan for copper, lead and zinc, which occurred simultaneously with the demise of OPA, the two largest lead producing companies havemarked up their prices for refined lead by 1¼ cents per pound, from a basis of 8¼ cents to 9½ cents. Although the other big producers of lead are expected to follow suit, they have so far contented themselves with withdrawing all quotations, for the first time since the bank holiday of March, 1933.

In explanation of its action in raising the price of refined lead from the only recently advanced OPA ceiling level of 8¼ cents, one leading producer of this metal has stated that, in view of the exceedingly short supply and the general belief that the June 30 average price of domestic lead, including the now eliminated subsidies, was in excess of 9½ cents per pound, New York, while the London market price was equivalent to 9.9 cents per pound, this markup in the price of refined lead should help assure continued production of lead in the United States and prevent American Lead from being shipped abroad for sale. This company also points to the fact that, at the 9½ cent price, the lead mining companies of the United States will be receiving no more than they were getting while the subsidies were being paid and, in some instances, not as much as they had been obtaining under the operation of the subsidy plan.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, 12½c. per gal.
Gum rosin, D, 8c.; E, 20c.; F, 10c.; G, 16c.; H and I, 14c.; K, 20c.; M, 18c.; N, 7c.; WG, WW and X, 3c. per 100 lbs.
Gum turpentine, 12½c. per lb.
Shellac, T.N., 32.25c.; superfine, 35.4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
145.9	145.9	140.2	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

The new price schedule of this company, which will presumably be adopted by the other lead producers shows pig lead quoted at 9.35c. in St Louis and 9.50c. in New York.

Adopting the same attitude as most of the lead producers, the mining operators and refiners of metallic zinc have decided to hold the line on prices of that metal at the old ceilings, for the nonce, although they are firmly convinced that they would be well warranted in advancing their prices to an extent proportionate with the recent sharp markups and the further contemplated raises in prices of copper and lead. Hence nominal quotations for zinc slabs have remained for the week June 28-July 5 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—Although anticipating a further advance in their prices for this lead pigment commensurate with the announced markup of prices for pig lead by the largest producer, manufacturers of this metal have refrained from naming any higher prices for their products, this past week, continuing to quote their basic carbonate and basic sulphate lead at the levels to which they recently advanced them, although not eager sellers at these levels and generally confining their sales to old customers.

Zinc Oxide—Despite an advance of a quarter cent in the price of prime western slab zinc to a 9½ cent basis, manufacturers of these derivatives of metallic zinc have been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for marking up their prices for both leadfree and leaded grades of this pigment.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos — Moving in seasonally large volume into the building trade. No upward readjustments of prices are yet contemplated on domestic material.

Chalk — Continues in moderate demand, with prices well maintained for both imported and domestic grades but with no markups yet being considered. Latest importations have included 2,000 bags from London.

China Clay—More liberal importations of English china clay as well as larger quantities of domestic kaolin are becoming available. Demand is still fairly keen. Among recent importations have been 53 casks from London.

Talc — Buying interest continues spirited in both fibrous and fine cosmetic grades.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—With auto finishes manufacturers and synthetic rubber makers continuing to buy extensively of channel and furnace blacks, inventories of the former grades are being steadily reduced. Paint makers are also making sizable purchases of channel types.

Chrome Colors—Speculation is rife as to whether another overall advance in prices of these colors may follow the announcement made by the leading lead producer of an advance in the price of refined lead to 9½ cents. Meanwhile, however, manufacturers of these colors continue to quote their output at the price levels reached in the July 1 markup of 1c. per pound for the extra light to medium grades of chrome green and chrome yellow and molybdate orange, 1½c. for chrome orange and one-half cent for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Brand Name	Indopol L-10	Indopol H-100	Indopol H-300
Mean molecular weight	330	780	940
Viscosity S.U. seconds			
at 100°F.	114	—	—
at 210°F.	40.6	942	3330
Specific gravity 60°/60°F.	.831	.881	.894
Refractive Index (20/d)	1.4655	1.4918	1.4959
Color, N.P.A.	2	2	3
Pour point (ASTM)°F.	−65	+20	+35
Weight, lbs./U.S. gallon	6.92	7.34	7.44

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medium dark and dark grades of chrome green and green lake.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates — Although the paint and varnish makers who have been experiencing considerable difficulty in procuring various other materials have continued to buy sparingly of this drier, the total volume of purchasing by the paint and varnish industry has continued to reach fairly sizable proportions. Processors are now able to obtain all the naphthenic acid they require.

Stearates — Still in keen demand, with takings of this flattening agent for export added to spirited purchasing by domestic paint and varnish makers.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol — Contrary to their usual practice, the manufacturers of normal fermentation butyl alcohol have not made any price revisions for their grain or molasses fermentation grades at the outset of this month, merely repeating their quotations for the June period. These include for Illinois and Indiana production, 20.9c. in tankcars and 21.9c. in drums for carload lots and for other production 18.5c. in tankcars and 19.5c. in drums for carload lots, on a freight allowed East basis in both instances. Shortages in both grain and molasses are hampering production of this industrial alcohol at all manufacturing centers, even causing the closing of several plants.

Butyl Acetate — Despite the acute shortages of both grain and molasses required in the production of this material, domestic manufacturers have continued to quote their output for July on the same basis as for June. Normal fermentation in Illinois and Indiana is therefore still quoted at 19.35c. in tankcars and 20.35c. in drums for carload lots and other production continues to be offered at 18c. and 19c. respectively.

Naval Stores

Taking full advantage of the lifting of price controls hitherto exercised by OPA, the gum naval stores industry in the South has marked up its quotations for both gum turpentine and gum rosin to an even further extent than it had heretofore been seeking to obtain authority for. Immediately upon the passing of OPA, traders on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange jumped prices **upward in two days' operations; for** gum turpentine to the extent of 12½ cents per gallon, from 83½ cents to 96 cents, and for gum rosin from 3 **cents to 20 cents per hundredweight.**

Although the higher prices thus attained in wildly excited bidding opera-

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tions have already called forth from hiding considerable quantities of both classes of gum naval stores, there is still a marked shortage of all grades of gum rosin except WG and WW in the South and virtually no gum turpentine and only small quantities of the pale grades of rosin on hand in the New York and other northern and western consuming centers. Some of the gum naval stores stills in the South are threatened with a shutdown for lack of sufficient new crop crude gum. And some dealers in New York are unable to accept orders for gum turpentine because they have no stocks. Meanwhile, prices of wood naval stores are still being held at the old OPA ceilings for the nonce.

Rosin—In the first burst of unrestrained bidding for gum rosin, prices for the various grades were advanced by 3 to 11 cents—D by 8 cents to $6.15; F by 10 cents to $6.80; G by 11 cents to $6.85 H and I by 9 cents to $6.85; K by 10 cents to $6.90; M by 8 cents to $6.90; N by 7 cents to $7.05; and WG, WW and X by 3 cents to $7.05, $7.10 and 7.10, respectively. On the second day of upbidding, the exchange operators ran the prices of E up 20 cents further to $6.80; G, H and I 5 cents higher to $6.90; and K and M 10 cents higher to $7.

Savannah, July 3.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit — Low of range quoted			
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thurs.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	...
D	6.15	6.15	6.15	...
E	6.60	6.80	6.90	...
F	6.80	6.80	6.80	...
G	6.85	6.90	6.90	...
H	6.85	6.90	6.90	...
I	6.85	6.90	6.90	...
K	6.90	7.00	7.00	...
M	6.90	7.00	7.00	...
N	7.05	7.05	7.05	...
WG	7.05	7.05	7.05	...
WW	7.10	7.10	7.10	...
X	7.10	7.10	7.10	...
	Drums			
Sales	56	55	49	...
Receipts	81	939	256	...
Shipments	...	631	...	...
Stocks	7,173	7,481	7,737	...

* Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange closed Thursday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

Turpentine—In the first runaway market following the demise of OPA, gum turpentine was advanced in trading on the Savannah Exchange (July 1) by 6½ cents to 90 cents and, on the second day, (July 2) by 6 cents additional to 96 cents per gallon.

Savannah, July 3.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons — Cents.	Sales.	Barrels — Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	90	1,050	242	246	1,970
Tuesday	96	1,150	61	111	1,920
Wednesday	98	1,300	98	65	1,953
*Thursday	..	....	...	...	....

* Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange closed Thursday, July 4, in observance of Independence Day.

Synthetic Resins

Polystyrene—A steady increase in the production of this material is now being noted. Latest report by

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the Census Bureau on shipments and consumption of this material, that for April, shows a total of 4,950,626 pounds thus moved in that month, as compared with 4,011,334 pounds for March.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Despite the arrival here within the past week of a cargo of 9,384 bags of Congo gum copal, the local market continues nearly bare of stocks, inasmuch as virtually all of this cargo, purchased months ago in the Belgian Congo, has long since been contracted for by relatively large consumers and has gone out to them immediately upon reaching the port of New York. Meanwhile, no additional purchases of the new gum gatherings are now being made by the American importers in the primary market, because of a controversy with the Belgian Government over the size of the export taxes. None of the purchases of new gatherings previously made at prices ranging from 30 to 40 percent over the old primary market ceilings has yet arrived here and hence no prices for resale of this gum have yet been named by the importers under the terms of the revised import regulation.

Kauri—A fair demand continues to be noted for this gum. Latest arrivals from New Zealand have aggregated 258 cases.

Shellac—Realizing the futility of remaining on the sidelines because of the impossibility of reselling shellac purchased in the wildly advancing primary market and in London at the low American price ceilings, now that OPA has passed out of the picture at least for the time being, importers of this natural gum have accepted some of the latest offerings from Calcutta and are now, in turn, in a limited way offering them for July shipment from that primary center, in cold storage. One importer is currently quoting approximately the following prices: T. N., 67¼c. per pound (formerly ceiled at 35½c.); superfine, 72c. (hitherto ceiled at 36.6c.); No. 1 lemon at 76c., No. 2 lemon at 73½c. and higher grades at 88c. to 90c. These prices are for shipments in bags, cases costing 3c. more per pound. Cold storage charges also add 2¾c. per pound. So scanty are local stocks and so limited are the offerings that large consumers are advised not to enter the market at this time. No arrivals of size have been recorded within the past week. And the only cargo of any kind to reach here from Calcutta in that interval has consisted of 900 bags of garnetlac and 28 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Domestic production, while currently reported as reaching sizable proportions in some quarters, is at a near standstill in others, with the result that, although the combined output of the American dairies is reaching about the same level as that for the corresponding flush milk flow period in last year, it is not yet up to the expectations of OPA, when it offered what it deemed a sufficient incentive for swelling the American output hugely. Latest arrivals of Argentine casein have been fairly heavy, aggregating 38,688 bags but, with Buenos Aires traders asking 32½c. per pound for their offerings there, equivalent to 36½c. landed here, no additional importations can be made profitably for resale here at the old ceiling price of 33c. However, both domestic producers and importers are awaiting the outcome of the deliberations of Congress on the proposed enactment of new price control laws before making any move toward advancing their prices above the 33c. level.

Trade Briefs

C. E. Beardslee, of the Borden Company, has been elected president of the American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago.

A. Bamberger, plastics materials, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated under the name of A. Bamberger Corporation.

Wilbur & Williams Company, paint products, Boston, has moved its executive offices to larger quarters at Greenleaf and Lean streets.

Maas & Waldstein, manufacturer of production finishes, Newark, N. J., is manufacturing coprene enamels formulated with a modified synthetic rubber base, which the company claims are chemically-resistant, air-drying and have a high-gloss finish.

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AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Pending the clarification of the situation as a result of the passing of OPA, the oils and fats market was upset, last week though trading was reported limited owing to the withdrawal of leading factors from the market. An active demand found little oil available. Bleachable cottonseed oil was bid up sharply, with no sales transacted. Lard was also materially higher with some business reported in Chicago well above price ceilings, though the local market was quiet. Trading in hogs was active and heavy receipts caused wide fluctuations. Rumors were current of private transactions at appreciable increases over former ceilings, which could not be confirmed.

Manufacturing quotas for fats and oils for the production of shortening, cooking and salad oils for July-September will be reduced from 88 to 82 percent of the average amount used in the corresponding quarter in 1940-41, in an effort to relieve the shortage in twenty-five western and southern States. Margarine quota for the third quarter was unchanged, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, July 2.

Department of Agriculture, July 1 continued through September 30, the suspension of restrictions on deliveries of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils for refining purposes, under WFO 29. Previously, the suspension had been continued through June 30. Authorizations for delivery of these four crude oils to all other users, however, will continue to be obtained from the Fats and Oils Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.4	193.4	193.4	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Prices were sharply advanced for bleachable oil on the Produce Exchange as a result of the passing of the OPA last week. Bids for all positions brought out no offers and the market was entirely nominal. Trading in crude oil also was quiet as most mills were shut down for this season. Production of cottonseed and peanut oils is very small in Alabama. Georgia account scarcity of raw material. Sales are mostly confined to scattered tanks and nearly all are tied in with shortening and cooking oil. In most cases refiners are required to furnish at least 5000 pounds for each tank of crude. Several trades involving new crop production have already been consumated on this basis.

Bleachable oil closing prices Wednesday, July 3:—

	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	17.31 bid
September	....	....	17.31 bid
October	....	....	17.31 bid
December	....	....	17.31 bid
March, 1946	....	....	17.31 bid
May	....	....	17.31 bid

Total sales, none.

Cash, 17.31c., nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Arrival of two steamers with 7,325 tons of Uruyugan flaxseed and 500 drums of linseed oil were noted at New York, last week. It was reported that the major portion of oil crushed from recent imported Uruyugan seed would be delivered against the heavy backlog of orders. Consuming inquiry increased sharply last week but crushers withdrew from the market to await further developments in the OPA situation.

Flaxseed payments at the 1946 crop support price at $3.60 per bushel, for No. 1 Minneapolis basis, were dependent upon Congressional action respecting the renewal of price control and the availability of such funds, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, July 1.

Minneapolis, July 2—Demand for oil was at a high peak until price controls came off and then the buyers paused to take stock of the situation. Most of the crushers withdrew offerings and showed a preference to wait a few days before making forward commitments, based of course on the availability of seed. The situation is still largely governed by the available supply of flaxseed—which is small. Production of oil and meal dropped off rather sharply in the past week or 10 days and some of the mills are already down for the summer repair and maintenance program. It is estimated that current production is between 30 and 40 percent of capacity—possibly lower. Sales of oil were reported at 16.8c. per pound in tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	3,600,000	3,300,000
Since Sept. 1	267,522,000	218,230,000

Flaxseed—Seed was sharply advanced and bids were reported at $3.70 per bushel, Minneapolis, with light offers.

Minneapolis, July 1.—Demise of OPA snatched all props from under the flax, oil and meal markets, left the buyers and sellers very much at sea and created a confusion that was difficult to meet. Lacking future facilities with which to hedge cash purchases the flax buyers were forced to make arrangements to sell oil as a hedge, but they found that prospective buyers were just as confused as they were and the entire deal wound up in an impasse.

	Receipts— 1945-46		Shipments— 1944-45	
This week	74,400	10,200	22,500	4,500
Since Sept. 1	20,439,400	10,529,000	4,367,100	2,023,500

Buenos Aires, July 3.—On account of the holiday July 4, shipments of flaxseed, if any, will be included in the next issue. Flaxseed quoted at $2.04¼ per bushel, f.o.b. terminal elevators. Visible seed supply was estimated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, July 3.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, July; Calcutta, £27 nominal, July; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Withdrawals against former orders absorbed the current limited production. Labor troubles continued to affect the output of a leading maker.

Coconut—Imports of copra from the Philippines approximated 25,214 long tons to the United States in June, of which 3,981 tons was designated for Denmark. Arrivals in May were 31,970 long tons, of which 24,971 tons were for the United States and 6,999 tons were exported to Denmark and Netherlands. Present output of edible coconut oil, vegetable lard and vegetable shortening in the Philippine Islands is estimated as sufficient to meet only half the demand. Lack of crushing facilities for copra and of hydrogenation equipment is the principal limiting factor in the 1946 supply situation of fats and oils, but improvement is expected during the year as facilities are restored for production.

Oiticica—Arrivals of 125 drums were noted at New York last week for delivery on prior contracts. Offerings for shipment were scanty and it was reported that production in Brazil was sold up beyond next Fall. Stocks of oil on spot were unavailable and prices were entirely nominal.

Olive—Arrivals of olive oil were reported at 2,212 drums and 174 barrels at New York last week and was entered through the free zone. The bulk of this oil was scheduled for transshipment to foreign points. Demand was urgent. Oil for re-export was quoted from $9 to $10 per gallon, New York basis.

Peanut—The 1945 crop peanuts contracts between CCC and peanut shellers, crushers and seed dealers will continue in effect, the Department of Agriculture stated July 1.

Soybean—The 1945 crop program contracts between CCC and soybean processors will continue in effect, it was indicated by the Department of Agriculture July 1.

Tung—Inquiry continued keen, with trading still affected by the scarcity of offerings for shipment from China. Small lots for September forward delivery were quoted at ceilings. Advices from China stated that sales of 400 tons for shipment to the United Kingdom were made on the basis of 40c. per pound, f.o.b. China.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Fats and Greases

Greases—With the passing of OPA ceilings, packers withdrew from the market and with production sold up, trading was reported at standstill. Offerings from renderers also were scarce. Deliveries against contracts continued in urgent request.

Lard—Trading was slow as sellers withdrew from the market and awaited further developments in the OPA situation. Hogs were higher in Chicago and fluctuated widely.

Effective July 1, the Department of Agriculture established at zero all lard set aside percentages that were in effect, but the production reporting and other provisions will be continued.

Tallow — Business was reported quiet, with offerings practically unavailable. Deliveries against contracts were in good request.

Animal Oils

Degras — Business was reported moderate and mainly for prompt requirements. Prices were steady for all grades.

Grease Oil — Limited production continued to maintain the market in a firm position. Makers were not offering and awaited developments in the OPA situation.

Oleo Oil—With production sold up, the market was entirely nominal.

Neatsfoot Oil — This market was quiet, with offerings scarce as sellers preferred to wait further developments in the OPA situation.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—This market was strong with refiners in the market for crude oil if and when made. Fishing was reported as fair with the fish small and lean along the major part of the coast. Reports were current that sales of crude were made above ceiling, but could not be confirmed.

Baltimore, July 2.—Menhaden fishing on the Chesapeake Bay is reported to be the best on record. Results off Lewes, Wild Wood, N. J., and other northern areas are stated to be fair, but as not coming up to the showing made on the Bay. So far no change in price has been made, with the situation too uncertain to get down to definite figures, and the fishing companies are going ahead in the expectation that the outlook will assume a clearer aspect before long.

Sardine—Business was slow, though inquiry was fairly active for refined oil.

Cake and Meal

Order WFO-9 regulating protein meals and soybeans will continue in effect it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, July 1.

Cottonseed Meal—Light production moved against contracts. Meal for resale was scarce and market was entirely nominal.

Linseed Meal—Producers in the East have withdrawn from the market and awaited developments in the OPA situation.

Minneapolis, July 2.—Sales of meal were reported at $35 per ton last week. Demand was brisk for available supplies but mills had little or nothing for sale. Shipping instructions on available meal supplies continued urgent, but movement of meal was falling off rapidly as mill production levels dropped.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	6,480,000	6,780,000
Since Sept. 1.....	270,402,000	221,710,000

Peanut Meal—Most mills have shut down for the season. Supplies were scarce and recent sales were limited to small lots. Several oil mills in Alabama and Georgia have entered the so-called lucrative feed business, either as mixers or operating retail feed stores. This enables them to secure a much higher return for their production of oil meals, when used either in prepared feeds or sold in a retail way. In order to obtain the necessary scarce materials, such as wheat bran, tankage, molasses, etc., they are bartering part of their oil-meal production.

Waxes

Beeswax — Business was reported light and spasmodic last week. Quotations for all grades well maintained.

Candelilla—Inquiry was fairly active, though business was confined to small lots at former quotations. Supplies on the spot were light and well held.

Carnauba — Buying interest was moderate last week, with trading slow. Market, however, was firm for spot and forward delivery. Prices were unchanged. No. 3 North country was quoted at $1.65 per pound, for prompt shipment and $1.58 for December forward f.o.b. Brazil.

Montan—Arrivals totaled 400 bags at New York from Antwerp last week. Demand was fair and mainly for small lots.

Ouricury—This market was reported quiet with prices unchanged and steady for spot stocks and for shipment from Brazil.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Producers confined operations to making deliveries against former orders. Consuming inquiry was active, but makers were not offering and awaited the outcome of new OPA legislation.

Stearic—Arrivals were reported at 320 bags of block stearic acid at New York last week from Melbourne. Demand was active, against contracts.

Trade Briefs

China Soybean Export Company has been organized in Shanghai with a capital of $500,000.

California Flaxseed Products Company has received Civilian Production Administration approval for construction of a milling and machine repair building, at a cost of $30,000.

Frank Greenwall, president of the National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has returned from a flying trip to Europe, where he inspected the company's plants in England and Holland.

Cuban production of lard and tallow were estimated at the end of March, 1946, at about 500,000 pounds and 900,000 pounds monthly respectively. Production of butter was also estimated at that time at no more than 100,000 pounds per month.

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Decorated by Army

Paul L. Hexter, vice-president of the Arco Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, who served as a major in the engineering division of the Air Technical Service Command, has been awarded an Army Commendation Medal for outstanding service in connection with the development of anti-searchlight camouflage.

NPVLA Gets Navy Ordnance Award

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has received the Naval Ordnance Development Award, which was given "in appreciation of distinguished service to Naval Ordnance development."

Vyncote Div. Expanded By Watson-Standard Co.

The Watson-Standard Company, Pittsburgh, has expanded its Vyncote division to meet increased demands for vinyl plastic coatings for application in the metal products industry. The division now has independent technical and production personnel in a separate building, which is complete with modern facilities for research and production.

'Bemistory' Wins Award

Bemis Bro. Bag Company's employee magazine, "Bemistory," received one of the three Awards of Excellence for outstanding industrial journalism given by the Industrial Press Association of Greater St. Louis at its fourth annual awards dinner.

Fats, Oils Distribution

—Continued from page 5

been sent to interested processors—including the emergency quotas—and arrangements have been completed as to the amount of emergency fats and oils which various manufacturers will furnish to the 25 deficit area states.

While work is already in progress to get some of the 30,000,000-pound emergency allocation into the 25 states, it may be July 5 to July 10 before the effect of this move will begin to be felt in all areas.

This amendment to War Food Order No. 42 also provides that all packers of lard and rendered pork fat and manufacturers of edible fats and oils must offer the same sizes of packages during the third quarter as they did during the base periods and that the proportionate share of each size of package must be the same as during the base period. For shortening and oil, the base period is the corresponding quarter of 1944; for lard and rendered pork fat, the base period is the corresponding quarter of 1945.

General Mills Granted Armour Patent Rights

Armour & Co., Chicago, has issued a license to General Mills, Inc., New York, granting General Mills rights under Armour patents to operate a fats and oils chemical plant for the production of fractionated fatty acids from animal, vegetable and marine oils. The Armour fractioning processes will be used at a plant which General Mills will build at Kankakee, Ill.

The Armour processes result in products which are used in the manufacture of alkyd resins and other protective coatings, natural and synthetic rubber, soaps and synthetic detergents and intermediates in the chemical industry. General Mills is the first to enter the field under the Armour licenses.

Kellex Corp. Names Baker Vice-President

A. L. Baker has been elected vice-president of the Kellex Corporation and W. H. Denne, jr., has been made general manager. The Kellex Corporation, originally formed on a war duration basis for the purpose of completing the atom bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tenn., is a subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company, process engineer, Jersey City, N. J., and New York.

Southeastern Peanut Group Elects President

Robert B. Anderson, of the Anderson Peanut Company, Andalusia, Ala., has been made president of the Southeastern Peanut Association. M. E. Williams, of Dawson, was named vice-president, and J. B. Latimer, of Albany, was reelected executive secretary.

American-Marietta Co. Shifts Advertising Staff

The advertising department of the American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago, has made the following changes in personnel and agency affiliations:

Harry L. Ault, advertising manager of the trade sales divisions, also assumes the sales promotion responsibilities for the newly-created retail stores division. Robert A. Ornberg is advertising manager in charge of industrial divisions.

Bob Waidler, production manager, formerly editor of the "Masonic Chronicler" and photographic reporter for national magazines, heads the newly formed public relations department. Phillips-Reick-Fardon Advertising, of Chicago and Kansas City, has been appointed as the national agency in placing all advertising space and radio time. Simon & Smith, Portland, Oregon, are retained to service the company's three west coast divisions.

Titanium Dioxide Output Studied in India

A pilot plant to produce titanium dioxide from bauxite sludge has been established in the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Delhi, India, according to the foreign press. It has a daily capacity of 20 pounds and has furnished valuable information on the commercial possibilities of the process. The product is said to have satisfactory pigment properties, but can be improved, so further experiments are under way.

Gascoyne & Co., fertilizer materials analyst, Baltimore, has added to its staff W. J. Gascoyne, son of the present head of the company, and Eugene A. Scharf.

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4—Horizontal Autoclaves—double door 5'x11' with 2 roll-in trucks.
4—Vertical Jacketed Autoclaves, 4'x6'.
3—Forged-Welded Autoclaves, 300 PSI, 6'x21'.
1—Blaw Knox 125 Gal. Welded Steel Autoclave, 3'x3', Jacketed and Agitated.
1—Devine Autoclave or Impregnator, Jacketed, 31"x36".
1—Seamless Steel Autoclave, 1,200 PSI, 29"x9', agitated.
1—Blaw Knox Autoclave, 30"x60", Bolted cover—1,000 PSI.

CALENDARS
1—Farrell Birmingham 4 Roll Unit, 10"x26"—with 15/30 H.P., AC Motor.
1—F-B 3 Roll Calendar, 14"x32", with 25 H.P. motor.
1—F-B 3 Roll Calendar, 18"x48".

CENTRIFUGALS
1—Tolhurst 40" Stainless Steel Basket Centrifugal Extractor with 25 H.P. motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" with Bronze Basket with 10 H.P.
1—Bird 40" Suspended Type Extractor with 2 Speed, 25 H.P. motor.
4—Troy, American, Tolhurst Laundry Type Centrifugal Extractors, 20" to 30"—Bronze and Iron Baskets.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge, tinned contact parts—clarifier type.

COLLOID MILLS
3—Premier Colloid Mills, from 3 to 40 H.P. motors.
2—Chemi-Colloid Mills, 8 and 10 H.P.
3—U. S. Horizontal Colloid Mills—1½ to 15 H.P. double motored units.
4—Eppenbach Colloid Mills, ½ to 5 H.P.
1—Barlett & Snow No. 1 Triple Action Colloid Mill—7½ H.P.

COLUMNS
1—Copper Alcohol Distillation Unit, 36" Diameter—23' high—bubble cap, Sectional type.
1—Steel Alcohol Concentrating Column, 62" Dia., having 24 sections 14" high—cap. 400 gal. 190 proof.
1—Steel Fractionating or Bubble Cap Column—30" Dia. x 32' high.

COMPRESSION BELTS OR SEALERS
4—Standard Knapp Units, 10' and 20'.

CONDENSERS
1—Copper Single Pass Condenser, 18"x8' long with 1¼" Copper Tinned Tubes—105 sq. ft.
1—Devine Iron Surface Condenser, 8"x57" with receiving tank.
1—Aluminum Condenser, 9'6" long having 64 tubes ¾"—or 150 sq. ft.
2—Surface Condensers or Heat Exchangers—each unit has 5,256 tubes — 1" — and 17' long — 2,800 sq. ft.
1—Surface Condenser having 1,100 tubes ¾"x18' long.

CROCKS
7—Ceramic Crocks, Urn shape, about 3'x6'—275 gallons.

CRUSHERS
1—Stedman 32" Model A, single roll Crusher.
2—Gates No. 5 & 6 Gyratory Crushers.
1—Acme 6x10 Jaw Crusher.
1—Austin No. 5½ Gyratory Crusher.
1—Stedman 42" Single Cage Impact Disintegrator.

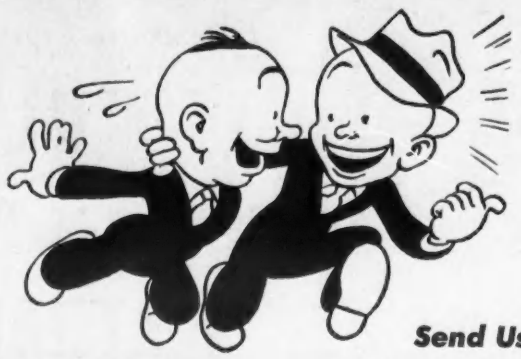
DICERS
2—Sterling Model 1 D Dicers with extra sets of dies; B.D.
1—Anderson Dicer complete with motor and dies.

DRYERS
2—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves, size 60"x 160" with Vacuum Pump and Condenser.
1—Ross 4 Pass Continuous Conveyor Dryer, 60' long, with accessories.
2—Proctor & Schwartz 80 Tray Dryers, 34"x7'x6'10".
1—Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60" with accessories.
3—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers, 27½"x63".
1—Devine Double Bronze Drum Dryer, 3'x9', with 25 H.P. motor.

Continued Next Issue

LIST YOUR SURPLUS WITH FMC FOR QUICK ACTION

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST., N. Y. 13, N. Y.
New Phone: WOrth 4-5900



THE QUICK WAY TO BUY—OR SELL... IS "CONSOLIDATED"

America's Industrial Experience PROVES IT!

Save Time — and Time Means MONEY

Send Us Your List of Idle Equipment TODAY

Special Items from Stock!

SPECIAL
ALUMINUM VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS
2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—350 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
33—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅜" PLATE.

2—Buffalo 6' Vacuum & Atmospheric CRYSTALIZERS.
7—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, M.D.
1—8" Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Patterson 36" dia. Dry Pan, double muller.
4—18" & 22" Robinson & Bauer motor driven Attrition Mills.

DRYERS
1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43; also 10-SHELF DRYER, Complete.
2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 4'x30', 5'x30', 6'x60'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 3—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x12'.
1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
2—8'x50' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

1—50 gal. J. H. Day Imperial STAINLESS STEEL MIXER, with A.C. Motor.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant
2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, stone filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

SPECIAL PURCHASE
1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
58—Philadelphia GEAR REDUCERS.
37—Philadelphia Vertical Gear Reducers and motors, 2 HP.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—W & P MIXERS, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.
1—Morgan Nailing Machine, MD.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—BRIGHTWOOD BOX MACHINE.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
1—Blanchard No. 14 SOAP POWDER MILL.
1—20x48" ROTEX SCREEN, motor driven.
1—Dopp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER, and CLIP FASTENER.
2—J. H. Day auger FILLERS, motor driven.
8—BAKER-PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class BS, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
42—250 gallon STAINLESS STEEL TANKS.
16—Motor driven AGITATORS, 3 HP, 3/60/220-440 volt, 225 RPM.
Approximately 1,000 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

MISCELLANEOUS
4—Raymond PULVERIZERS — 4-Roll High Side; Nos. 00, 0000, 45, 55 and 70.
7—Hardinge CONICAL MILLS: 8'x 30", 6'x36", 3'x8", silex lined; 8'x36", 6'x22", 5'x22" and 3'x8", iron lined.
6—ATTRITION MILLS, Bauer and Robinson, 22", 24", 30", 36"—motor driven.
12—Vibrating SCREENS: four 3'x6' Sturtevant 2-deck all-enclosed; six 3'x5', 4'x5' 1-deck Tyler Hummers; Tyler Rotap; Abbe No. 2 Blutergess.
10—SWING HAMMER MILLS: 8" Mikro; No. 1 Helix Seal, No. 1 Jumbo Jr., No. 5 Williams; Master and 33x24" Gruendler; Prater with 5 HP motor; 24"x 16" Sturtevant.

WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES
Help create those JOBS. Send your list NOW to "CONSOLIDATED"

THE KEY TO SAVING TIME AND MONEY
FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

WE BUY FROM SINGLE ITEMS TO COMPLETE PLANTS "Every Machine in Your Plant is a Used Machine"

13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.— TEL. BArclay 7-0600

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J. Cable Address: Equipment, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal.
Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
100—Steel Tanks—all sizes and shapes.
Copper tank with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type F.S., Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
Colton Capsule Machine with Dies.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel Milton-Roy Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-proof Motors.

SPECIAL
2—Locomotive Type Boilers, 100 H.P. (new) 275 & 300 W.P., complete with Stacks.

H. LOEB & SON
4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Will Buy

surplus lots new or used

Steel Drums

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
LINDEN, N. J.
C. J. Colville, Pres. Linden 2-4466

FOR SALE

1—1,800 gal. agitated steel Mash Tub.
1—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Raymond 0000 Imp Mill.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 40" and 26".
1—No. 10 Day Imperial Mixer.
1—24" 40-plate Sperry Filter Press.
2—1,000 gal. closed Lead Lined Tanks.
1—16x40" Ross 3-roll Mill.
1—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizer.
4—Portable Elevators—500 and 1,000 lb.
1—10 x 20 x 12" Union Dry Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 600 De Laval Clarifier.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter.
4—Water Stills: 10 and 25 G.P.H.
1—300 gal. jac. ag. Glass lined Tank.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Shriver Rubber-Lined Filter Press, 12"x12", Stainless Steel Pump & Motor.
2—Shriver Iron Filter Presses, 24"x24", Plate & Frame.
1—Shriver Iron Filter Press, 36"x 36", Plate & Frame.
13—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges, 3 HP Explosion-proof Motors.
2—Vallez No. 4 Rotary Filter Presses.
4—Sweetland Filter Presses, No. 7, No. 10, No. 12.
1—W & P Jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.
1—W & P Mixer, 300 gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 38"x20'.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4'x16".
1—Hardinge Silex-Lined Conical Ball Mill, 8'x30".
1—Abbe Engr. Lined Ball Mill, 40"x4'.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
Est. 1886 UNionville 2-4900

SPECIALS!

17—Bucket Elevators, from 12' to 50' high, steel housing, motor driven.
1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, belt driven.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
1—Orville Simpson No. 43 Rotex Sifter, motor driven.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—42"x42" shelves.
3—Colton Class 9-18, 20 Punch Rotary Preforming Presses, 2" die.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" die.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteregg Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—5' dia. Copper Jacketed Pan, agitated.
1—Lab. Vallez Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 8' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Devine 4' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
2—American 10" x 40" 3 Roller Mills, water cooled, motor driven.
4—Stokes Rotary B and BB Tablet Machines.
7—Stokes, Colton, Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machines, 3B, 3D and "T" and "R".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 24".
7—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 gal.
1—Hurrell Colloid Mill, motor driven, 20 h.p. motor.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
5—1,200-lb. Brand New Powder Mixers.
2—3,000-lb. Powder Mixers.
1—J. H. Day, Size "C" Powder Mixer, motor driven.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200, 1,000 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Presurtite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 46" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60".
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Day 18" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 6' x 60'.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

BRILL
Equipment Co.

225 WEST 34th STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.
BRyant 9-2040
Warehouse—2461 3rd Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

DRYERS!!

2—DEVINE No. 9 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 13 shelves—40"x43"—Single Door with surface condensers and vacuum pump.

1—BUFFALO FDY. Model F10 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves—42"x42"—6" spacing with surface condenser and vacuum pump.

1—BUFFALO FDY. Co. 24"x20" Bronze Drum Dryer, with Scraper Knife and enclosed in metal housing.

1—ROSS 4 Pass Continuous Dryer, 68' long, complete with Explosion-Proof motor.

What have you for sale?

Send for Bulletin A-6

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
533 West Broadway New York 12, N.Y.
GRamercy 5-6680

8—Sharples No. 6 Oil Purifiers, latest type, 2 H.P. Motor Driven.
2—Batteries (5 & 9) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.

1—Chrystie 80'x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
1—Hammer Mill, 7½ H.P.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
2—Westerman 6-spt. gravity bottle fillers.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
10—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
10—Closed Steel Vac. Kettles & Stills, up to 1,000 gals.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel mixing Tanks.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 20 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
1—Jeffrey Type 2A Electric Vibrator Feeder with Variac Rheostat.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Stokes No. 149B, 9"x9" Vac. Pump.
2—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
1—Devine Vert. Condenser.
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
1—National Acme Model C20 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neal 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

APPROVED DEALER
WAR ASSETS CORP.

Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY

Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
CANAL 6-8147

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

LIQUIDATION

PIECEMEAL

LARGE CHEMICAL PLANT

Equipment so diversified adaptable for broad variety of Chemical and Industrial Plants and processes.

MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, LAND, BUILDINGS, SUPPLIES

MAIN ITEMS

2—84" dia. all Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS.
15—All Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS, 54", 48", 42", 40", 30" and 24" dia. Copper Tube Dephlegmators, Condensers, Calandrias, Preheaters, Still Pot, Instrument Controls, etc., for above column.

46—Steel Sheet surface CONDENSERS, each 150 1½"x7' copper tubes.
30—Miscellaneous Steel Storage TANKS, Vertical and Horizontal 200 to 22,000 gallon capacity. All clean on inside, used for alcohol.
18—All Bronze CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with stellited shafts, direct motor driven. Sizes 2½x1 and 1½x1.
11—Miscellaneous STEAM PUMPS, from 20x14x16 to 4x4x5.
1—200 K.W. Allis Chalmers ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—750 KW NORDBERG CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—Amer. Consolid. 62 ton LOCOMOTIVE, std. gauge.
1—Baldwin 27 ton Saddle Tank LOCOMOTIVE, std. gauge.
4—6,000 gal. ARA steel TANK CARS.
1—No. 450 KELLY FILTER, iron leaves.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SAW MILL

COMPLETE UP-TO-DATE PLANING MILL

2—10 ton and 1-6 ton, hand CRANES, 45', 38', 21' span.

MACHINE SHOP—Lathes, Shaper, Planer, Milling Machines, Emery Grinders, Drill Presses, Pipe Machines. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: 10 TRANSFORMERS, 200, 10 K.V.A.

Large number of MOTORS, 1 HP to 150 HP, 3/60/440 and 2300 volts, induction and slip ring. Send for list.

Approx. 14 miles of standard gauge 56-lb. and 45-lb. RAIL.

Iron, Brass, Copper, Aluminum PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, 1" to 12", Copper Sheets, Tubes.

MISCELLANEOUS

60—Retort and Coolers, steel plate.
Complete Charcoal Iron BLAST FURNACE.
Air Compressors, Recording Instruments, Electrical Testing Instruments.
Miscellaneous: Large assortment of tools, wrenches, hammers, drills, torches, jacks, reamers, hoists, fans, valves, fittings, bolts, nails, railroad car supplies, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting.

ASK for your copy of PRINTED CIRCULAR listing everything in detail.

WIRE - PHONE - WRITE

NEWBERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

P. O. Box 295, Newberry, Michigan
Telephone: Newberry 16
NEW YORK AGENT:
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Send Inquiries to Either Address

MILLS

1—J. H. Day 16" x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12" x 30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

DESIRABLE

1—Kent 3 roll water cooled mill—12x30.
2—40" Tolhurst extractors.
1—125 gallon high pressure autoclave.
10—Portable agitators, slow and high speed, AC and DC.
6—Peerless - Day - Triumph dough mixers, 1½ to 6 barrel.

!! NEW !!
Stainless Steel Tanks & Kettles 30 to 250 gallon
Dry Powder Mixers—400-2,000 Lbs.

10—Copper-aluminum-stainless steel kettles.
2—Compression belts—6' and 11'.
10—New 6 spout siphon fillers.
2—Burt all round labelers for No. 2 and 2½ cans.
8—World - National - Ermold semi-automatic labelers.

CAPITALIZE ON YOUR SURPLUS

WE BUY SINGLE UNITS UP TO COMPLETE PLANTS—SEND FOR OUR LATEST BULLETIN.

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-8130

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—5000 gallon Steel Storage Tank.
30—High Pressure Water Tube Boilers from 250 H.P. to 600 H.P.
8—Turbo Generators, from 400 K.W. to 2750 K.W.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe 8" to 18".
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
1—500 gallon Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters, 8' x 20'.
1—Nash No. 1 Engineering Pump, Type 960.

Republic TEXTILE EQUIPMENT COMPANY

40 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.
Phone: COrtlandt 7-1591

OPA Record Must Be Retained to 1947

Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and all other persons required under price control regulations to have kept records must preserve them until July 1, 1947, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The action, supplementary order 167, effective as of June 30, 1946, was taken in order to enable OPA to carry on the powers and duties directed to it under the Executive Order 9745 signed by President Truman on June 30, 1946.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: one Sohmers 250 gallon closed type aluminum polymerizing kettle in good condition complete with carbon dioxide inlet, overflow tank and thermometer. OPD 856.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical equipment, new or used: 50 200-gal. glass-lined jacketed closed reactors, complete; 50 100-gal. glass-lined stills; 50 100-gal. stainless or monel stills; 100-gal. glass-lined and stainless steel storage tanks, jacketed and unjacketed. Drying ovens, tray or truck-tray type; steam or electrically heated. OPD 849.

Delaval separator, model 700. State price, condition, age. Meyers, 7419 S. Green street, Chicago 21, Illinois.

Responsible South American paint factory interested in obtaining complete equipment for installation of plastics manufacture or fabrication; also in cooperative arrangement with American plastics factory. P. O. Box 355, Calais, Maine.

Box filling and sealing machine to handle box 6-3/16 in. wide by 8-5/8 in. high by 2-1/8 in. thick. Machine should have a speed of about 4,000 boxes per hour and should be automatic in operation. OPD 857.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 831.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Luminous Calcium "Calux" Brand, the dependable pioneer luminous paint pigment of the U. S. No grinding required. 100 lb. lots at $1.25 lb. Also marine varnish type luminous paint. American Luminous Products Co., Huntington Park, Calif. Since 1914.

Capsules—green—one million five hundred thousand. Size number 5. Submit offers to Hopkins & Hopkins Pharmaceutical Company Inc., 37 North Second Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 858.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 803.

Hormones wanted from producers crystals and concentrates. Give all specifications and prices. OPD 841.

POSITIONS VACANT

Opening for young man with Pharmacy degree, in laboratories of well established mid-western firm, manufacturing a line of pure foods, medicines, toiletries and household articles. Must be able to take State Board examination if not already registered. Splendid opportunity for young man willing to work and accept responsibility. State age, height and weight, married or single. The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Box 1838, Columbus 16, OHIO.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company, 455 Broad avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

For chemists, chemical engineers, pharmacists, biologists and pharmacologists, and for executives and production managers in the chemical and related industries, phone COrtland 7-9650 or write Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Sales executive—exceptional future for young man 30-35 willing to travel to help expand sales dept. of long-established mid-west firm. Specialty sales experience in hiring, training men necessary. An original thinker with old fashioned ideas of hard work can build permanent future with manufacturer of soaps and industrial sanitation products. Reasonable salary to start. Give full details of experience in confidence to warrant interview. OPD 859.

Dye chemist—one experienced in indigo's, etc. OPD 852.

Chemist Wanted—Experienced in the manufacturing of organic and inorganic colors, or an assistant. State age, experience and references. Harold B. Swett, Sec'y., 55 West 42nd street, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

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Chemist, B. S., graduate work. Age 28. Six years in research, production, technical service, alkyd, maleic resins, related materials. Executive ability, capable writer, speaker; loyal, hard worker. Prefer small-medium company, New York area. $5,000. OPD 855.

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Rx Label Sales

—Continued from page 4

macy in Columbus, Ga., without the label carring anything more than the word "Sulfothizal." FDA brought criminal action against Jordan James Sullivan, proprietor, charging him with violation of section 301(k) of the act. The defendant challenged the action on two grounds:—(1) That section 301(k) was unconstitutional, and (2) if not, the act of selling was an intrastate transaction and beyond the reach of Federal power.

In his lengthy decision, Judge Davis cited a number of previous cases on the extent of the government's powers under the interstate commerce clause, and said:—

By the statute here in question, Congress has in effect declared that, if the facilities of interstate commerce are used for the shipment of goods, no person may thereafter, while the goods are being held for sale, do any act with respect to the goods which misbrands them. The mischief, which the statute seeks to prevent, has a direct effect on interstate commerce. To hold that Congress may not prevent such acts would permit the facilities of interstate commerce to be used to the detriment of the public.

By the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, Congress has sought to prevent the use of facilities of interstate commerce in conveying to and placing before consumers adulterated and misbranded articles. That it may lawfully do this, the court believes, is no longer open to question. Keeping within constitutional limitations of authority Congress may determine for itself the means necessary to make its purpose effective. By section 301(k), Congress had exhibited the character of the means it deemed necessary to carry out its purpose, and the court thinks it has kept within constitutional bounds.

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Copper, Lead, Zinc Premium Asked

A bill (H.R. 6942) to reinstate the premium price plans for copper, lead, and zinc, which went out of operation with the termination of the OPA June 30, was introduced in the house July 1 by Representative John R. Murdock, of Arizona.

The bill would transfer all functions concerning the plan, which rested in the OPA and the Civilian Production Administration to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the latter agency is directed to carry on the programs on terms not less favorable to the producer than heretofore. An appropriation of $100,000,000 to finance the payments is provided. Premiums would be calculated on the basis of the monthly average price quotations in recognized trade journals in place of the prior basis of maximum prices.

Following almost immediately upon the admission by the Office of Metals Reserve that the premium price plan for copper, lead and zinc had expired on June 30, simultaneously with the Office of Price Administration, the St. Joseph Lead Company and American Smelting & Refining Company announced that they had advanced the price of refined lead by 1¼c. per pound, from 8¼c. to 9½c. At the new price basis named by these companies, it was said that mining companies in the United States will receive no more and in some instance not as much as they were getting under the subsidy plan.

Action of the St. Joseph Zinc Company was followed almost immediately by the American Smelting & Refining Company, which has likewise advanced its price for refined lead to a 9½ cent basis.

Magnesium Plants Offered for Sale or Lease

Two magnesium plants in Velasco and Freeport, Texas, leased and operated during the war by the Dow Magnesium Corporation and the Dow Chemical Company, have been offered for sale or lease by the War Assets Administration. The plants, designed to produce magnesium from seawater and oyster shells by the Dow electrolytic process, are well located, of modern construction, and offer excellent opportunities for diversified industrial or chemical manufacture.

The Velasco plant has a rated yearly capacity of 72,000,000 pounds of magnesium metal. Built by the Government at a reported cost of $56,685,000, the plant includes a land area of approximately 875 acres and contains 73 structures with more than 925,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Principal buildings are eight magnesium electrolytic cell installations, each with more than 41,000 sq. ft. of floor space. They contain a total of 216 cell units. A daily unit capacity is 1,200 pounds of magnesium metal. The Freeport plant consists of land, buildings and equipment designed to augment production facilities of the lessee by 18,000,000 pounds of magnesium ingots a year. Erected and equipped at a reported cost to the Government of $8,247,000, the plant consists of several parcels of land totaling approximately 7¼ acres, nine buildings, including two 2-story magnesium cell buildings, and three extensions to buildings of the lessee. Total floor space available is 157,000 sq. ft.

Surplus Property Prices Maintained

Current prices for surplus property will be maintained, Lieutenant-General E. C. Gregory, War Asset Administrator, announced July 2. General Gregory's position was taken primarily because WAA is one of the few Government agencies to which private industry can look for guidance in the actual selling of property.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Zinc sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09½-
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.60
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06½- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works.	lb.	.23½- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, 88%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22¾- —
white, 98½-99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	lb.	.49 - —
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works.	lb.	.29½- —
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½- .20
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30 - .31½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials which were branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 1.

Marine Paint Makers Ask for More Materials

Recommendations for a broader form for priority assistance in the manufacture of marine paint that would enable producers to obtain raw materials for the manufacture of paint for use on all types of ocean-going vessels have been made to the Civilian Production Administration by the marine paint manufacturing industry advisory committee. At the present time, TPA directive 41 allows priorities assistance only to obtain raw materials for paint used on Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration vessels.

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Trade Briefs

Ripley Company, manufacturer of electrical equipment, Torrington, Conn., has purchased a plant at Deep River, Conn.

Dr. Warren S. MacGregor, a research chemist for the Atlas Powder Company, for three years, has joined the chemistry department faculty at the University of Portland.

Nitrogenous fertilizers output has begun at the I. G. Farben plant at Hoechst, Germany. The capacity of the plant is estimated at 60,000 metric tons of nitrogen annually.

Elizabeth J. Cole, librarian for the Calco Chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been installed as president of the Special Libraries Association.

Coloring materials imported in Brazil for paints in 1945 more than doubled in quantity and value over those in 1944, according to the Servico de Estatistica of the Ministry of Finance. In 1945 they amounted to 625 metric tons, worth $280,150, and in 1944 to 265 tons, valued at $136,850.

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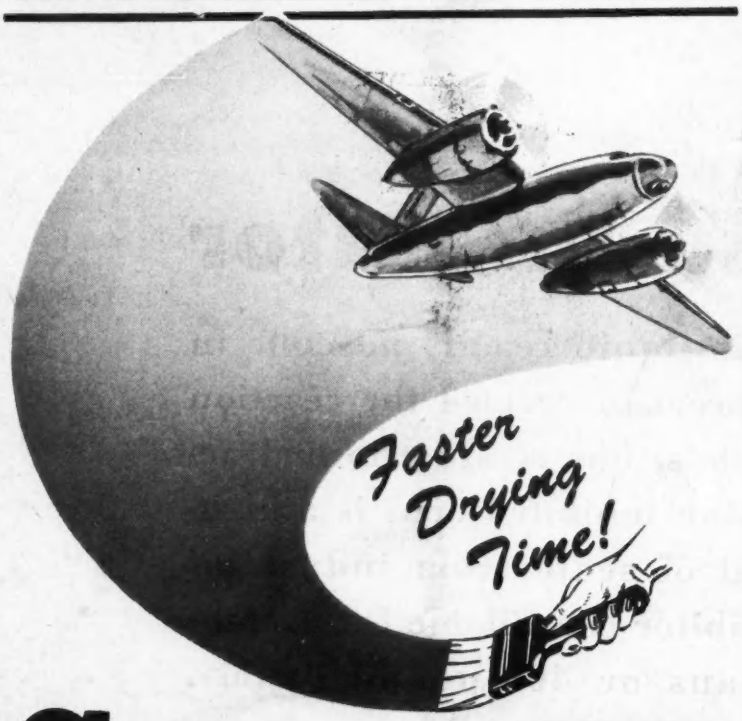

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